BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,018—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th Nov.
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
			1904.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10000	T. S. Angus	19th "
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DJEMNEH	4,269	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
ISERA	4,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*‡ NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,217	22nd Dec. 1903
*‡ CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS HAOUEHEM	T. Rasicvich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent,
Rasoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY 16th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,009	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY. 4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs. Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease. Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days. Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF
THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	... Rs. 16	8 per 100
"	"	"	II	... ... " 13	2 " "
"	"	"	III	... ... " 11	10 " "
BAHADUR	Havanah & Special Shape		I	... " 17	10 " "
"	"		II	... ... " 13	2 " "
"	"		III	... ... " 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	... ... " 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	... ... " 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	... ... " 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS		I	..	... ... " 16	8 " "
"	"		II	... ... " 13	2 " "
"	"		III	... ... " 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Fspeciales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH,
For the last time.
THE FARCICAL COMEDY,
"FACING THE MUSIC."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 11TH AND 12TH.
"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 13TH AND 14TH.
"IN THE SOUP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,076	Ahrens	10th Nov.
SOMALI	2,655	Hirch	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of about 1,79,390 cubic feet of TEAK, 2,400 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 251 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway, on the 7th December, 1903, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above Auction at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the Undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum,
Dated 5th November, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo-Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.
All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass test in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.
For particulars of our Course apply to
32, Broadway,
Madras.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

THE BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, while Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks Intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE
as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"



as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fount ins, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
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A PUBLIC LECTURE
WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE
WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
TO-DAY, AT 6 P.M.,
BY
THOMAS A. BAILEY, Esq.
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS will preside.
All are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of his Office on his return from England.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 22	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON of 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:

4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and audited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ Months	4 „
„ 3	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMARJ
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..........	£65 13-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	25 7-8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	58 7-8	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·43 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·81	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills....	4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	4 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills..........	4 1-4 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= + 3-4
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 7,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Linseed Bold Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 36s. = + Firmer.

Coffee in New York 6 1-8 unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £160,000
Gold to Calcutta .... £ 10,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 6·00 plus 6. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·75 + 3	5·73 + 4	5·71 + 3	5·71 + 4

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·70 + 3	5·70 + 4	5·70 + 4	5·69 + 4	5·68 + 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port..........	65,000
Do. last year..........	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	33,000
Do. do Continent	27,000
Mid-Uplands	11·15 + 10
Futures, month of Dec..........	11·01 + 13
Do. do. March	11·07 + 18

In New Orleans—

Spot..........	10	Mutilated
Futures, month of Feb.	10	do
Do. do. May	1	do
Tone at close		do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 7th November, 1903:—

Cotton	2,326 bales.
Wheat	18,017 cwts.
Linseed	2,767 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds..........	8,521 „
Gingellyseed..........	9,170 „
Poppyseed..........	1,533 „
Groundnuts..........	53 „
Castorseed	5,521 „
Rice	11,103 „
Myrabollams	2,031 „
Cottonseed	11,083 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d at 1-16.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d at 5-16.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 7-16d at 15-32.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			132
Shanghai 30	do	do		183
Japan 30	do	do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash ... ... Rs. 98·8
1st Settlement ... ... „ 98·6

Money Market.—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5 15 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 5
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	21 8 to 21 12,

WHEAT.—Tone steady. per cwt

Pissi 91 per cent .... Rs. 31-12 „
Club No. 1 .... „ 31-4
Hard Red 24-4

COTTON.—The Cotton Market opened firm with an advance of Rs. 3, on Saturday's closing rates. There has been a good enquiry for export all day, and during the afternoon a further rise of Rs. 2, has been established, but the demand still continues and a considerable business has been done. The market closes excited and unsettled, "Sutta" rates being Rs. 244, for Good Broach and Rs. 194, for Fully Good Bengals. Other rates are.—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Bengals	263	Jan.
„ „ Dhamangaum Poolgaum.	239	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola F.S...	227	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandesh	205	„
Fine M. G. Sinde Punjab..........	201	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 7th November, as compared with the statement of the 31st October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 31. Rs.	Cct. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office..........	47,14,178	60,05,421
Public Deposits at Branches	23,20,328	16,62,983
Other Deposits	7,07,42,291	7,01,14,516
Post Bills..........	7,336	18,512
Sundries	12,16,826	12,79,479
Rs...	9,74,00,959	9,64,80,912
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..........	1,18,07,494	1,23,61,991
Other authorised Securities	31,95,674	28,74,029
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities..........	35,92,671	37,52,216
Loans do. do. do.	1,54,90,141	1,23,83,127
Bills discounted and purchased..........	2,57,34,777	2,75,65,778
Dead Stock..........	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery..........	2,618	2,592
Balances with other Banks	7,90,335	5,37,892
Sundries	1,82,724	1,98,583
Cash	3,62,49,177	3,64,46,356
Rs.	9,74,00,959	9,64,80,912

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 31st October. Hormusji Framji Dastur superintendent, F L Parekh School of Art and Industry, Surat, for a cast iron ring with saddled seat for fixing hydrants on water mains. George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Louis Minturn Aspinwall, electrical engineer, of 307, Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, for improvements in controlling systems for electric motors. George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for improvements in controlling systems for electric motors. Alfred Benjamin Jackson saddler, of Turparoa, New Zealand, for improved means for preventing dust, draught and rain from entering beneath doors. Muhammad Allauddin Peerzada residing at Junjunoo, zilla Jeypore, Jaipur for an improved water-lift, to be called Mascub Mahommadi Choti". The Bowman Continuous Automatic Brake Company, Limited, of Petersburg South Australia, for improved method of and means for enabling a brake to be applied or retracted from either side of a railway vehicle. John Joseph Matthews, plumber of Maldon Victoria, Australia for improvements in acetylene generator apparatus. Willim Milne Hall the planter of Galaha Ceylon for a new and improved method of tea manufacture. William Milne Hall tea planter of Galaha Ceylone for the conversion of green tea dust and fannings into black tea. Alfred Henry Ayden engineer Messrs Whittall and Company ColomboCeylon for an improved tea rolling machine. Adam McCracken pastoralist of Greensborough Victoria Autralia for an improved process of manufacturing a safety explosive. Charles Carpenter McNair, sailor, 10 Strand Calcutta or Windy Ash Estate Barnstaple Devonshire England for an improved means for supporting a bicycle or motor bicycle or other vehicle or machine of the bicycle class when at a stand still and not being ridden.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MINSHALL—RICHARDSON—On Thursday, October 22, at S. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev Cyril Wallis, M A, assisted by the Rev Alexander Bennett, vicar of the Parish, and the Rev J Husband, Charles Hamilton Minshall, of Whitfield, Topsham, Devon, third son of Mr T E Minshall, of Hampstead, to Lily Maud, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs Noble Richardson, The Mount, Bournemouth, and Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARDNER—November 4, at Daresbury House, Lucknow, the wife of E C Gardner, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—October 25, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of R W Johnson, of a daughter.
RANKIN—November 3, at Wardha, C P, the wife of R G Rankin, I C S, of a son.
THOMAS—October 29, at New Town, Madras, the wife of F F Thomas, Civil Apothecary, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—October 27, at Naini Tal, Margaret Winsome, daughter of Harry and Hilda Moncrieff Smith, aged 11 months and 24 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 2-43m., 2-38a. Low water, 8-34m. 8-21a.
Bombay Improvement Trust. Meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.
Mr. Thomas A. Bailey's lecture on the Leper Problem, Wilson College, 6 p.m.
B. V. Artillery, Annual Prize Distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Berbera per Transport Islanda will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m, to-day.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Luximon Sewral, a Hindoo, aged thirty-four, residing at Parel Road, while at work in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill at Ghorupdeo Road, on Sunday afternoon, had both his feet accidentally cut off by his having walked in the Creighten Pester machine in the mill. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sowlia Bhiwa, a Hindoo, aged about twenty, residing at Reay Road, Mazagon, while driving his labour cart along Ghorupdeo Road, on Sunday afternoon, accidentally fell off the seat of the cart, and before the vehicle could be pulled up the off wheel passed over his stomach. He died almost on the spot.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court reopened yesterday on the termination of the October vacations. There was only one court on the Appellate Side, in which the Chief Justice presided with Mr. Justice Aston. Four courts sat on the Original Side presided over by Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. Justice Batty, respectively. Mr. Justice Tyebjee has proceeded on a month's privilege leave.

A NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—A meeting of the Bombay Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality to elect a Councillor in place of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram. Mr W L Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, occupied the chair. The meeting resolved to close the ballot at 4-30 p m and appointed Messrs W E Waite and A W Shete scrutineers. At the close of the poll eight votes were recorded for Dr. G B Prabhakar, who was the only candidate, Mr. N G Velinker having retired from the contest, Dr. Prabhakar was accordingly declared elected.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Light and officers the band of the 117th Mahratta will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March..........	Dolly Grey	Quentin
Overture	Fest	Lortzine
Valse	Brise Des Nuits	Lamo he
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Piccolo Solo	The Deep Blue Sea..........	Brewer
Selection..........	Rom. of England	Godfrey

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and officers the Band of the 121st Bombay Pioneers will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m.:—

Cake Walk..........	Jolly Negroes..........	Berger
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
Fantasia (Japanese Ballet)	Yedda..........	Metra
A Dervish Chorus..	In the Soudan	Sebek
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Valse..........	Andalusian Dreams of Love..	Friedemann

ROBBING A MARWARI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Gopichandan, a Hindoo barber, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,705 belonging to Gungaram Murji, a Marwari doing business in Kalbadevi Road. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was a neighbour of the complainant and used to shave him. On the afternoon of the 21st of August last the complainant missed the property from his shop and informed the police. Some days after this he received certain information and got a warrant of arrest issued against the accused, who was eventually arrested at Jeypore. All the missing property was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT FORT STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Valentine, charged Dinmahomed Samsudin, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a gold and a silver watch, and gold studs collectively valued a Rs. 133, and Rs. 18 in cash belonging to Mrs. H. Nissim residing at No. 14, Fort Street. It appeared that the accused was in the employ of the complainant for some time past. On Sunday evening the complainant went out leaving the accused in charge of the house, on her return home about 8 p.m. she missed the accused and the property. The accused was arrested yesterday morning and part of the stolen property including the watches was recovered. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TIRED OF THE ARMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Gunner Marshall of the Royal Artillery, Colaba, with the theft of six powder tins valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists in the Esplanade Road. The facts of the case as disclosed in the evidence went to show that the accused visited the shop of the complainant on Saturday evening some time after 9 p.m. He looked about here and there in the shop and having picked up a box containing the powder tins quietly walked out of the shop. The hamal working in the shop noticed this and followed the accused as far as the Apollo Bunder Chowky where he got the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he committed the offence as he wanted to leave the army. He was tired of the service. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked if the accused committed the offence purposely it made it the more serious. He convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET CLUB ANNIVERSARY.—The eleventh annual general gathering of the Daivadnya Cricket Club was held on Saturday in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhowrao Chhapvale, Aglary Lane, under the presidency of Mr. Sadashiv Nanabhai Hate. The hall was tastefully decorated and there was a large attendance. Mr. Khanderao Madhowrao Pitale, the Secretary, read the report which showed that the Club had made considerable progress during the last year. The election of the members of the Managing Committee was made according to the report of the scrutineers. Messrs. W. B. Mitkar and V. S. Dhotre were, respectively presented with a bat and a silver watch for scoring the highest number of runs in the matches played by the Club in the course of the year. Messrs. Wamanrao Damodarji Pitale, J. P., and a few other gentlemen addressed the gathering on the utility of the game of cricket and the necessity of inducing young men to take to this simple but healthy pastime. The president in a short but impressive speech called upon the parents in the Daivadnya community not to neglect the physical education of their children.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"FACING THE MUSIC."

THE London Comedy Company continued their programme at the Novelty Theatre last evening by a most enjoyable rendering of Mr. J. H. Darnley's farcical comedy "Facing the Music." The play is built on the old theme, but is crammed with incident and full of witty dialogue. The story is the sequel to a night out by Mr. John Smith, whose wife has been spending a holiday with her friends at Dover. The other Mr. Smith in due course puts in his appearance, and proves to be the curate of the parish. Mr. Smith in the course of his wanderings has befriended a young lady of the stage, and she calls upon him to present him with her thanks. At the same time the wife of the other Mr. Smith, who has also been upon a holiday—to Scotland—comes home to the wrong flat. Matters are further complicated by the arrival of a detective officer who is under the impression that both the Smiths, their wives, and friends are the members of a species of golden gang. This little problem is worked out in the course of three of the liveliest acts imaginable, and it is safe to say that there was not a member of the audience last evening who was not convulsed when the curtain fell on the second act. Mr. Arthur Dennis in the role of "Mr. John Smith" had a part which suited him capitally. He played the bewildered husband, the unhappy victim of a moment of mistaken generosity as it seems to him in a manner which it would be difficult to excel. The character of the "Rev John Smith" is just that of the stereotyped stage curate, but Mr. Geo Wyley who takes it makes the most of it, and whilst he is on the stage there are many farcical moments. "Sergeant Duffel" played by Mr. John Turnbull is a brusque theorising detective—stony police officer. Mr. Turnbull acts well, and though as a rule he is not in the thick of the incident his efforts add greatly to the humourous nature of the piece. As "Dick Desmond" Mr. Smith's friend Mr. Harry Kendal plays the part of the Gob's comforter in an attractive manner and Mr. E. Randall as "Col. Duncan Smith" also enters into the spirit of the play and acts with a considerable amount of skill. Miss Gwladys Morris again performed brilliantly in the role of "Norah" Mr. Smith's wife, and Miss Grace Richardson's acting in the character of 'Mabel," the curate's wife, was very entertaining. As "Miss Fotheringay" of the Bijou Theatre, Miss Madeline Hicks is responsible for a capital dance in the second act. Last evening this turn gained her a perfect volley of applause, and she was forced to return to the stage. The part of "Mrs. Ponting" was accorded by Miss Amy Lloyd-Desmond the same skilful treatment that she has applied to roles previously sustained during the company's stay in this city. The piece was well mounted. It will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow the comedy "Uncles and Aunts" will be presented.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.
Mooltan.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.
Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed larger area sown this year.
Khamgaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants ready for picking. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably
Broach.—Bright, fair weather. Mornings cold Cotton plants flourishing and advance in flower.
Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.
Bhownagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.
Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur.—Cloudy but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Dew-fall insufficient. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi cropr. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area. The barometer is still from about ·05 to ·07 of an inch below normal at and about Cuddapah. Bangalore, Madras Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Winds are less variable in direction and tend to set from the north generally. The force has been moderate to fresh at Deesa, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Colombo.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 10° in defect of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Rajkot, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in defect in Lower Sind, Kathiawar and at Neemuch and 5° in excess at Colombo. The maximum varied from 91° at Surat and Ratnagiri to 74° at Bangalore, and the minimum from 79° at Colombo to 49° at Lahore and Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain has fallen over a large area in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, the heaviest amounts being 3·57" at Negapatam 1·90" at Madras, 1·12" at Cochin and 1·10" at Masulipatam.

Weather.—Winds are still cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and barometer is slowly falling over the greater part of the Madras Presidency. The abnormal chart and the cyclonic character of winds indicate the probability of a small disturbance to the east-south east of Madras in the Bay. This morning wind was blowing strong with a velocity of 16 miles an hour at Colombo.

Simla report of the 5th November states that "a large sun-spot appeared on the 3rd November followed by another large one of the 4th. All these recent spots are probably the result of the simultaneously outburst at the end of last week and they may have caused magnetic storms over the whole world.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

H. M. S. FLAGSHIP HYACINTH, under the command of Captain the Hon'ble H. L. A. Hood, with Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willis on board, H. M. S. Fox (Commander F. S. Pelham), H. M. S. Argonaut (Captain G. H Cherrig), and H. M. S. Pomone (Commander Harry Jones), will leave Bombay harbour this afternoon for Karachi, from whence they will escort Lord Curzon on his tour in the Persian Gulf,

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England,

INDIAN LABOUR IN BRITISH GUIANA.

A "Reuter" message from Georgetown (British Guiana), dated October 8, says that an important despatch from Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of immigration from India, sent before the late Secretary of State's resignation has been received by the Governor.

A number of Creoles petitioned against the continuation of immigration on various grounds, and Mr. Chamberlain has replied at length, stating the reasons which have induced him to refuse the prayer of the petition. He says he cannot regard a petition which after extensive and prolonged circulation in the colony received only 3,952 signatures as representing any large body of opinion in the community. He has this further difficulty that the large majority of the inhabitants are themselves immigrants or the descendants of immigrants so that the petitioners either do not represent the mass of the inhabitants, or the mass of the inhabitants are protesting against the very system to which they owe their presence in the colony. The only ground on which a people is justified in opposing immigration to its country is when it has beneficially occupied or has a fair prospect of so occupying, the territory under its control. This is not the case in British Guiana. The area of the colony is 100,000 square miles, a large proportion of which is stated to be well adapted for cultivation but the area actually cultivated has been estimated at no more than some 130 square miles. The population of the colony which is about three to the square mile, as against 1,130 to the square mile in Barbados has increased very slowly being now some 300,000 as compared with 136,000 in 1851 and even this slow increase is mainly due to the State-aided immigration which the petitioners wish to suspend. These facts, coupled with the failure of the coloured population to develop or maintain the coffee and cotton industries, Mr. Chamberlain continues, make it impossible for him to approve a policy which would make these extensive territories a close preserve for those who have not yet shown that they are able or desire to make use of them. Both labour and capital are needed to develop a new country, and experience has shown that capital will not go where the labour supply is not adequate and moderately secure. The petitioners complain of the supersession of their race by the coolies as labourers on the plantations, but it does not appear at all probable that the planters would go to the expense of obtaining coolies from India, if they had at hand an adequate supply of native labour such as is found in Barbados. On the whole, Mr. Chamberlain finds that no case has been made out for the reversal of the policy of the Government in regard to Indian immigration in accordance with the prayer of the petition, or for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into matters on which his Majesty's Government believe themselves to be already in possession of adequate information, and he repeats the opinion which he expressed in the House of Commons, that the colony as a whole derives benefit, financial and otherwise, from coolie immigration, as being in a large measure, State-aided colonisation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Telesby, 2,878 tons, Captain C J Payne, sailed yesterday for Garston, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Greenwich, 1,862 tons, Captain B Cobb, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Provincia, 2,290 tons, Captain L Phumin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 26th October, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain W LeMarchand, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Beira, 19th October in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Dagfred, 639 tons, Captain O Saveson arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, 22nd October via Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,229 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar 25th October via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J H Rosenrode, and four children, Mr E J J Bullock, Mr J C Rosenrode, Mr T N Kutor, and eight deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,941 tons, Captain Chas. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 11th October via Delagoa Bay and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs F H de Macals, S M de Almeida, and D B Brito, Mr, Mrs and Master Makarodia, Mr McKnight, Mr Blain, three natives and 145 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain G Montford, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 20th October, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A C Vernien, Mr M G O'Sullivan, Mr H O Galdin, Mr A M Pereira, three native Officers, Mr Moorhouse, Mr Thomas, Mr C P Young, Mr E F Allum, Mr S H Shephard, Mrs M H Rose, Mr W H Baldwin, Captain and Mrs Alexander, Miss A Blair, Mr R A Mont, Mr Wagstaff, two Misses Wagstaff, Miss Burrows, Lieut C Riley, Rev M C Elphinstone, Rov Wigram and two deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Putiala s	Hirst..........	Zanzibar, Oct 25
8	Provincia s..........	Phumin	Mauritius, Oct 26
	Dagfred s..........	Saveson	Bangkok, Oct 22
	Palitana s	LeMarchand	Beira, Oct 19
9	Nuddea s..........	Scott	Durban, Oct 11
	Coromandel s	Montford..........	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Istrar s..........	Perks..........	Antwerp
	Dumra s..........	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Greenwich s	Cobb	Antwerp
	Telesby s..........	Payne	Garston

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Provincia, for Marseilles and Genoa.
„ Pundit, for Calcutta &c.
„ Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay, left for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, left Trieste, for Japan, on the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 5 cases Indian condiments N K Jussawalla; 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 12 cwt wild mace S Bhimjee; 6 bales skins H M Abba; 57 bales skins R M Kooka; 98 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 1 package woollen shawls J Ramlal; 15 bales woollen carpet David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co; 251 cwt coir ropes D Jamnadas; 70 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 39 bales skins H O H Hassum and Co; 650 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co.

Warrior s—1000 cwt buffalo horns R Kadarbhoy; 12 cwt fishmaws H A Mohomed; 200 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—464 cwt crushed bones M Jamall; 379 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dco Balduino s—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Tientsin s—500 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha; 404 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—25 bales twist Tata and Co.
Simla s—500 bales twist J David; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsen s—200 cwt copiete a Alarukhia & Co; 48 cwt sharkfins 60 cwt Sharkfins and fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 115 cwt Sharkfins R F Taldte; 5 cwt gum M M Esorbboy 70 cwt fennelseed D Canjee.
Capri s—1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwt shark fins C Ebrahim and Co; 62 cwt olibanum P F Talati; 63 cwt borax and 17 cwt hingda N M Pohomalla

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion..........	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total..........	2	5	64
Total plague deaths to date...	263,481	215,543	
Same date last year..........	21	21	112

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NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
MANUFACTURE
PUSSAH SERGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
A Luxury, some say a Necessity,
Specially Woven
to stand Daily Washing if required,
OF PURE MATERIAL,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4
In 60 Shades for
COSTUMES.
WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8
In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.
FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.
ABOVE ARE A FEW OF
THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES
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BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

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Army Necessaries and all classes of
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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
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CIGARETTE
IS A FINE ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
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TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks' teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.
The firstweek in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.
The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS" are at White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay; 58, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio); 11, Main Street, Poona (Camp); Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi; and at 497, Reid Road, facing Railway, Ahmedabad.
We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word, in Shorthand; 4th Lesson write 40 words a minute; 11th Lesson write 120 words a minute.
The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first Lesson and full instructions, and if you like it, send the balance of Rs 19 within 7 days for the full course.
WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS "The Secretary" any Branch.

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KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions re Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE.

HAVING made a CHANGE in the personnel of our PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, we respectfully request that all communications relating to this department, or in fact any orders connected with our business, be addressed direct to us and not to individual members of the Company's staff.
For MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that as we have ENGAGED the SERVICES of a PIANOFORTE BUILDER and TUNER of many years' experience from the factory of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart, we are now better prepared to give immediate and the most thorough and workmanlike attention to all local orders for tuning and repairs of Pianos.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
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"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN's "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN's written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN's signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 52/1 Park Street, Calcutta.
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FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.
ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.
Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.
Agents for these Beautiful Pianos
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BAHADUR CIGARS.
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OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Anas 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1903.

BRITONS AND BRITISH SUBJECTS.

EVERY spot of British soil may be taken to offer footing to any British subject and no sham or fanciful obstacles can block the British foot from pressing British soil. Thus Mr. Everard Digby, in the journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, opens a discussion of the Restriction of Immigration in Australia. The only curtailment of a Briton's right to go where he may choose on British soil, he holds, is when policy calls for a sacrifice of that right in its entirety or in part for the general good. Men, possessing British nationality, wherever they reach British soil, know that one of the principles of British law is that no captious checks shall be allowed to be placed on a man's industry, nor obstacles put in the way of his earning his living "provided that in so exercising his industrial powers he may not be doing harm to the community in which he may desire to find a place" It is here that Indian natives find a hardship; for their ideas of what constitutes harm to a community differ very greatly from those of the people among whom they desire to find a place In most countries there are local laws regulating immigration—laws based on the peculiar conditions of the particular places, and provided those laws are reasonable, the would-be settler cannot have any quarrel with them even when they may be hostile to him. There again opinions differ as to what is reasonable and what is not. A Briton may go where one who is merely a British subject may not. And though all British subjects are assumed to be equal, in reality they are not the equal of the Briton by a very long way. And in those places of which the inhabitants are desirous of retaining and continuing the British character these restrictions are to be found. Hence the particularly hostile attitude towards the Indian native which Australia has taken up. It is not pleasant for them, as British subjects, to be excluded along with criminals, inebriates, paupers, and persons affected by contagious diseases, the only Britons who are debarred from entering Australian territory.

The history of the introduction and exclusion of natives of India is told by Mr. Digby, who reminds us that in the year 1840 employers of labour in new South Wales proposed to introduce Indian coolies. Sir George Gipps, then Governor, disapproved of the scheme on the ground that the importation of coolies would cause deterioration in the settlement. The consequence was that no large number was ever taken over. Seven years later labour was so scarce and crops so good that Chinese labour was imported, the colonists at the same time refusing to receive any further batches of convicts. Gold discoveries followed, and the Chinaman, going where the diggers went, soon rendered themselves so objectionable that disturbances arose and the Chinese were placed under disabilities. A Restriction Act soon followed. For some time the Chinese were the only people affected. Meanwhile from year to year large numbers of Syrians emigrated to New South Wales, as also many natives of Hindustan, both of whom devoted themselves to storekeeping and petty hawking throughout the country. Their pursuits, unlike those of the Chinaman, were not such as the white men desired for themselves, and on that account no objection was raised to their entry into the country. Japan began to send labourers into Australia, and continued until the Labour Parliamentary Party was established, and sent representatives to Parliament, where they were instrumental in securing the passage of the Immigration Restriction Act of 1898 This, it will be remembered, prohibited the landing of any person, who when asked to do so by an officer appointed under the Act, should fail to write out in his own handwriting, in some European language, and sign an application to the Colonial Secretary in the prescribed form. Penalties were provided in the case of the unlawful entry into the Colony of a prohibited immigrant or for assisting the same. The Act did not specify the people of any country by name, for it was felt that to shut out Japanese and Indians and Syrians by name, on the score of race, would be to offend friendly peoples, who could not very well complain of an educational text which could be applied to any British subject as well as to an alien. The examining officer under the Act could exclude whomsoever he chose by examining an Englishman in Russian, but the amending Act of 1901 made the matter simpler.

The Act, as it stands, is neither proper nor statesmanlike in some of its provisions. A modification of the educational test and of a clause prohibiting the importation of labourers under agreements made without the Commonwealth are required to make the Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Act a measure of great value in the development of Australia, in so far as it would shut out undesirable immigrants, without leaving in the hands of any person the power harshly to exclude desirable settlers in order to please the whim of any party. As we know Japan feels as much aggrieved—though with less reason—as native India. The Japanese have expressed their resentment in no measured terms. The "Toyo Kozai" reflected the national feeling when it said: "In some cases we must be prepared to offer a determined resistance to external oppression on our emigration, and should such resistance necessitate sacrifices of the first magnitude the people ought not to shrink from the task. We are already paying a good sum of money for the maintenance of a strong army and a strong fleet, and also of a Foreign Office with a large staff. These institutions are not for ornament. Looking at the tendency of affairs abroad, the coast is not quite clear for carrying out an emigration policy, and we cannot, under these circumstances, help urging upon our Government and people the necessity of a firm determination on their part." It is not permissible for those who feel themselves aggrieved to express themselves in this manner. But, we imagine, India will eventually score over Australia, both as to her exclusion of our lascars from their mail ships and the importation of some at least of our surplus population. Queensland cannot do without them, try as she will, and it will, we expect, shortly be found desirable to take steps to encourage the immigration of a given number of men.

THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

A RANGOON contemporary is devoting considerable attention to questions affecting the development of the Southern Shan States, and in a recent issue strongly advocated the early construction of a railway to connect Taunggyi with the Mandalay-Toungoo line. Early in 1901 Sir Frederick Fryer told the Southern Shan Chiefs that a survey for this line had been sanctioned, and should a practicable route be discovered the railway would be built by Government. In view of the prospect of the line being constructed and the advantages it would confer on the States the annual tribute of the Chiefs was increased. But nearly three years have elapsed, and though a practicable route has been marked out the railway is still in the future. A recent resolution of the Provincial Government suggested the remission of the increased tribute paid by the Chiefs on the strength of the proposed railway, but while that will overcome an immediate difficulty the absence of the railway neither pleases the Chiefs and people of the Southern Shan States nor the merchants of Burma. The suggestion has been made that the line should be constructed by private enterprise. Apart from the promise given by the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Chiefs the case for the railway is undoubtedly a strong one. With an area of about forty thousand square miles the Southern Shan States have a population of about a million. Taunggyi, the proposed terminus, is the point where all the trade routes of the States converge. Kalaw, another important trade centre, would also be taken in by the railway which would thus receive the whole of the existing commerce which goes by road. Moreover, the line would have an immediate effect upon the development of a country where almost every variety of agricultural produce peculiar to the tropics and temperate latitudes can be grown. It is estimated that in the Myelat plateau an area of eight hundred square miles would be served, of which 550 square miles are capable of great development. There are minerals waiting the advent of the railway to be exploited, and there are large tracts where the cultivation of wheat and potatoes would receive a great impetus by the construction of a line which would enable the produce to be conveyed to Rangoon at a handsome profit to the cultivator. The cost of a metre gauge line for the distance required to be covered is estimated at about eighty lakhs. The interest on this sum at 3 per cent. would be about two and-a-half lakhs annually which is believed to be little more than the present yearly expenditure on the cart road which prior to last year was annually closed to traffic during the monsoon. The Southern Shan States are the most valuable undeveloped commercial asset in Burma, and are worth some enterprise even if it were not directly repaid. There is, however, little doubt that the proposed railway would, in itself, be profitable. The experience with the Lashio line in the Northern States has not been encouraging, but that costly railway through a difficult country is an example of the haphazard way in which these things are sometimes done. The difficult Northern route would probably not have been selected but for the adverse report of engineers, sent to survey the Southern route, who found some precipices and morasses. Later knowledge has shown that with the exception of a single climb of no great difficulty there are no serious obstacles on the route to Taunggyi or even for a hundred miles beyond to the great Mone plain. Moreover, the recources of the country on the two routes are not comparable, the Southern Shan States promising considerable returns for an initial expenditure only a third of that involved in the construction of the Lashio line, which has annually to record a loss.

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

THE administration report of the Indian Telegraph Department which has been issued within the last few days contains some interesting information as to the progress of the department during the past year. Financially the department has done well. The total revenue earned was nearly 112 1-2 lakhs of rupees and the total working expenses a little more than 79 lakhs. There was a clear gain then on the year's operations of over 33 lakhs, and this figure is equivalent to 4·15 on capital outlay. The improvement in revenue for the twelve months amounted to Rs. 1,26,721, and this was mainly due to a fairly large increase in the receipts from railways and canals on account of rest for wires and instruments supplied for their use. There was a decline in the inland private message revenue. Of this no explanation is given in the report. The foreign private traffic of the year was also much less, and a satisfactory explanation is given of the falling off in this direction. It was mainly owing to the diversion of foreign traffic from the Indian to the direct cable route via South Africa, although also to the reduction in the rates for foreign telegrams, that this decline occurred. One of the most interesting developments of the year was the reorgnisation of the superior establishment. The report points out that for a long time it has been admitted by Government that an increase in the number of higher officials was necessary. As reorganised the staff is the same in number as before. The list of higher officials is strengthened by the addition of two deputy directors and by the substitution of more superintendents for the old staff of assistant superintendents. The signalling and subordinate establishment has also been strengthened, and the changes should make for increased efficiency. As already mentioned there was a considerable decrease in international transit traffic owing to opening of the alternative route via South Africa. This decrease was immediate and remarkable. In the case of the out-going telegrams it amounted to 64·46 per cent., and in the opposite direction the traffic fell off by no less than 91·32 per cent, The department seems to have been efficiently managed during the year, and in view of the various influences bearing on the year's operations the results were very satisfactory.

BOMBAY COLD WEATHER CRICKET.

LOCAL cricketers should have a busy and enjoyable cold weather season, judging from the preparations that are being made for a series of matches in connection with the scheme to send a team of native Indian cricketers to England next year. These matches will commence about the 24th December and will extend well on into January. The visit of a past and present team from Aligarh College will, of course, be the chief attraction, this famous team never before having played in Bombay. There will also be in Bombay during the Christmas holidays several well-known native cricketers from Ceylon, Madras, Kathiawar, and Northern India, so that the class of cricket shown in these matches will be of a high order. H. M. S. Hyacinth will have returned to Bombay from the Persian Gulf in time for her cricketing officers to participate in the Christmas cricket, who, needless to say, will be requisitioned by the Bombay Gymkhana for the match against Aligarh College and one or two others. The prospects of the Gymkhana for the cold weather cricket are, we have pleasure in stating, more promising than they were last June. Besides Mr. J. S. Milne, who returned from England, where he had been on leave, last week, there will be Messrs. Cheetham, Coombs, Aston, Priestley, Langhorne, Burns, and several others of the old hands and very promising new players in Lieutenants Brander, Sargent, Manners, and Duke. These with valuable recruits from the flagship in Lieutenants Wilson, Butt, Abercrombie, and Onslow will enable the Gymkhana to place a stronger side in the field than has been the case for years. Messrs. Brander, Butt, Sargent, Wilson, and Duke, in particular, are all fine bats, and Messrs. Brander, Sargent, Wilson, Abercrombie, and Onslow good bowlers. Mr. Butt is a very smart wicket-keeper, the best in fact that has donned flannels for the Gymkhana since Mr. Hall of the Middlesex Regiment was available.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes has been appointed a Member of Council in Madras provisionally, in succession to Sir Henry Winterbotham, pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th October, 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 100,089 maunds and Rs. 22,842 in the earnings.

MR. J. H. MARSHALL, Director-General of Archæology in India, will probably be leaving Simla about the 17th instant, and will tour in the United Provinces, finishing up at Agra, where he will meet the Viceroy on his Excellency's return from the Persian Gulf. From there Mr. Marshall will proceed to Calcutta, and in January he will make a tour in Burma.

YESTERDAY being the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor, all the men-of-war and the merchant vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags and bunting. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Hyacinth, Argonaut, and Fox. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flag staff as well as the Royal Indian Marine flag staff were also decorated, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Town-Castle flag staff as well as at the Secretariat. Several Consulates also displayed their flags.

THE Commander-in-Chief will be among those who receive with regret the announcement of the death of the Rev. J W. Adams, the only clergyman who enjoyed the distinction of wearing the Victoria Cross, for it was during the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar that the deed of gallantry was done. Some of the men of the 9th Lancers having fallen, with their horses, into a wide and deep nullah at Killa Kogi, Mr. Adams rushed into the water, dragged the horses from off the men, and while up to his waist in water, and under a heavy fire at short range, successfully extricated them. At this time the Afghans were pressing on very rapidly, and Mr. Adams had to make good his escape on foot.

THE Emperor Menelik has opened at Boromeida a large ammunition factory, fitted up with the most modern machinery, and managed by two Belgians and two Swiss, under the surveillance of an Ethiopian committee. Menelik intends also to establish at Baromeida a large arms-factory as well as a cannon-foundry.

JEWS are among the most prosperous citizens of Great Britain. The death has occurred of Mr. Jacob Joseph, the most wealthy merchant of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. He has bequeathed £5,000 for the foundation of a home in London for the indigent Jewish blind. To the Wellington Synagogue he has left £1,000, and he has also made provision for two scholarships, worth £120 per annum, in Victoria College.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Oct. 9:—A communication of a semi-official character, received here from Teheran, describes the state of affairs in the Persian capital as becoming daily more precarious. Palace intrigues are so rampant that no Minister or prominent courtier can depend from day to day upon the Shah's good-will and favour, and the fall of a Minister or Court favourite in Persia usually means his official and social degradation, the loss of his private property, and banishment to Kerbela, or some other remote purgatorium. For the time being, the new Sadrasaam (Grand Vizier), Ain-ed-Douleh, is all-powerful. He is a cousin of the Shah. He was formerly Governor of Mazanderan, a post from which he was suddenly degraded, and exiled to Kerbela. Ain-ed-Douleh is reputed to be a fanatically orthodox Shiite, and this gives no little anxiety to the Babists, a sect which has latterly been very cruelly persecuted in various parts of the Shah's dominions. The new Sadrasaam is by no means so enlightened a statesman as his predecessor, the Ata-beg-Azam, but, unlike the latter, he is said to regard Russia with dislike and suspicion. Ata-beg-Azam is now in Western Europe, a tourist exile.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD ONES.

ENGLISH V. AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS.

THE spirit of revision is in the air, and our commerce, it seems, is to be overhauled. So far so good But inquiry, to be scientific, ought not to ignore the details while it surveys the larger issues. The true business man, like Charles Lamb's cashier, ought to have an eye to the farthings as well as to the pounds. It is of little use, in other words, for the helmsman to shape a difficult course if the hands below are neglecting their duties. And it is vain to expect the trade of the country to take on a new lease of life if our merchants cling to worn out conventions in the administration of their business. This, at least seems to be the moral of a conversation we have had says the "Pall Mall Gazette" with Mr. Martin Kallman, who has a good claim to be considered the originator of that curious profession of "the business counsel," or adviser in cases of commercial difficulty or decline. And as Mr. Kallman has extended his sphere of influence from Wabash to every portion of the States, and to many of the European countries as well, his advice on certain questions is worth considering.

ARE WE LOSING IN PHYSIQUE?

"What strikes me," said Mr. Kallman, "each time I visit England is the deterioration in physique among your business men during the past few years. They are losing grit and energy. No one denies that the English physique, taken all round, is excellent, and capable of enduring an immense amount of wear and tear. But the rush of modern City life seems to be telling heavily on your business men, and it may be years before they recover this lost ground. It is worth while taking a deal of trouble to regain it, for the man whose health is continually breaking down under stress of work is a bankrupt in his way, and he lays a heavier contribution on his colleagues than the man who borrows money. Health in mind and body is the only sound basis for trade.

"I have just seen in one of your leading papers an article on American business development, and it speaks of the long hours of work that we put in on our side of the water. That is entirely a mistaken view. We work in America far fewer hours than you do, either in shop or office. The number of busy Americans who come to Europe every year is a proof of this; and you will not find in any country in the world a class of influential and busy men who so systematise their affairs and find time for recreation: yachting, travel, and the rest of it. It is another instance of the value of organisation, and the method that makes the working of a great business authomatic."

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN IDEAS.

The "aggressive" policy came up next as a topic for discussion. "The readiness to enter other countries," we put in, "is not a proof that all is going well at home, and this must be true of America, as of every other country."

"You must remember," said Mr. Kallman in reply, "that we are still a young nation, and yet we have done in a hundred years what it has taken some of your older races a thousand years to accomplish. It is reasonable to think there are many fields of work in Europe which will benefit by American labour saving methods and new devices of one kind or another. There is too much duplication here and there are too many people doing the same things over and over again; and it is not beyond the reach of possibility that Europe may become in the end a great federation, controlled by systems which have proved to be universal in their benefit and application."

"You make no allowance for the differences of race, Mr. Kallman, and Europe is full of them."

"Yet we have members of every race in our midst," he replied, "and we are absorbing and assimilating them rapidly."

"But the alien who emigrates to America," we urged, "has gone a great way to abandon his nationality, and it is his interest to lose and to forget the very diversities of language and tradition that give Europe its character and picturesqueness."

"Picturesqueness is a luxury," Mr. Kallman replied with a smile "which seems to cost Europe more than it is worth. And as for America, I think it is not so much the intention of the alien to be assimilated, as the fact that assimilation is inevitable, whether he likes it or not. It is a case of one unit with worn-out ideas living under the influence of countless others more active than himself; and when the newcomer catches the infection of universal energy and character, he becomes American in spite of himself. At any rate, whether my view of this process is correct or not, it is very certain the American lives a fuller life than any European, does more in the twenty-four hours, and works with less expenditure of vitality."

We felt like the alien, swamped out of all reason.

THE ALL-CONQUERING WEST.

"Even in the converse case," Mr. Kallman went on, "the American wins. The moment he enters another country he takes his national individuality along with him, but instead of losing it he retains it to the end. He is aggressive in the better sense of the world; and, as for your boasted picturesqueness, he is quite as picturesque in his way as the people he meets, either in Europe or anywhere else. I saw it objected against us the other day that we cut into markets already crowded, where there was plenty of experience and capital before we arrived. But it seems to me that the interference as you may choose to call it, is justified by the result. In the great race of competition only the best can win, and wherever we win, you are all at liberty to do the same. We make no secret of our ways of doing business, and I can find American ideas being adopted over here and retained as indispensable, a certain proof that they are the right ones for the purpose. Why, in this very matter of invading crowded markets, I think you will find one of the cues to our success. What is the good of wasting time and labour and expenditure in country districts where people are few and obstinate while there are populous centres ready to hand, rich in intelligence and receptivity? It is the self-reliant man of new ideas and perfected methods who wins with the crowd, and I have never found the crowd, ungrateful for learning new lessons."

POLICY IN BUSINESS.

"Give us an instance of what you call lessons," we asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I find English merchants and bankers—and foreign ones, too, for the matter of that quite willing to profit by what you call tips, or knacks, in the conduct of everyday affairs. They are not so apt as my own countrymen; still, the disposition is there. One firm I visited a day or two ago complained of the loss of postage stamps, saying they could not find honest boys to take charge of them. That was soon put right, but it took more remedies than one. I pointed out that a deskful of stamps in a country like this, where such things are so easily negotiable, was worth a man to take care of it. So, instead of employing a lad at a few shillings a week the firm engaged a clerk with guarantee, paid him a decent salary, and started him on a proper system of booking, so as to detect any losses right away.

USELESS ELABORATION.

"There is too much bookkeeping in England," and here Mr. Kallman was evidently pursuing a favourite theme. "There is too much zigzag entering of the same transaction into a different set of books; very often it means posting a threepenny deal into a set of books that cost a sovereign apiece. Common ink is used on expensive paper, and because the paper is non-absorbent the record perishes. In one case in America I was called in to inspect a set of ledgers which had been rescued from a safe after a fire, and though the leaves had been badly charred, there was just enough of them to turn over and examine. The formal entries had been obliterated by the heat, so that the pages were left comparatively blank, and if it had not been for the head cashier's entries in pencil at the foot of the page, the books might as well have been left out of the safe and consumed altogether.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

Arrangements for the Advance.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Aden stating that the advance of the Somaliland Expedition has been postponed till the 14th instant, when the British and Italian warships will be at Obbia to co-operate.

THE PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Minister at Washington.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Senor Birauvarilla, the Minister appointed by the new Government of Panama, has arrived at Washington.

He is empowered by his Government to negotiate with the United States for the construction of Panama Canal.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

English Team's Tall Scoring.

HAYWARD'S CONTRIBUTION.

Warner's team playing at Adelaide against South Australia brought their score on the second day before lunch to 345 runs for 6 wickets.

Hayward was out for 157. His play was sound and stylish.

LATER.

Warner's team scored 483 for eight wickets against South Australia and declared their innings closed. South Australia made 93 for 3 wickets.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Powers and Turkey.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

It is now stated that Austria and Russia have not agreed to the plan for dealing with Turkey in connection with the Austro-Russian Reform Scheme in Macedonia.

It is considered significant that the German Ambassador was the only diplomatist received by the Sultan on his birthday on Friday last.

The Sultan reviewed the cadets of the training ship Moltke and his Majesty was repeatedly cheered.

THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

Tests for Military College Candidates.

NEW ENTRANCE REGULATIONS.

The new Army Entrance Regulations for candidates to Sandhurst and Woolwich provide that prior to the competitive examination they must possess preliminary qualification certificate similar to the leaving certificate.

Importance is attached to science and modern languages.

The age limit for entrance is fixed from 18 to 19 1-2.

THE KAISER'S OPERATION.

Condition Satisfactory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

This morning's bulletin states that the Kaiser has passed a satisfactory night and that his temperature is almost normal.

The latest bulletin regarding the Kaiser states that his condition is good, and that the wound will take eight days to heal.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Preparations at Bushire.

THE SHAH'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Bushire to welcome Lord Curzon, and the Governor of Kermanshah has gone there representing the Shah.

LATER.

The Governor of Fars and not the Governor of Kermanshah has gone to Bushire to welcome Lord Curzon.

THE PENRYHN QUARRY STRIKE.

A Protracted Dispute.

SURRENDER BY THE MEN.

The Penryhn quarry strike, which has lasted three years, and been the subject of a libel action and incessant newspaper polemics and a vote of censure on the Government, has been settled, the majority of the men yielding.

Lord Penryhn has not conceded a single point.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Port Arthur Dues.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

Reuter (Shanghai) states that the new scale of dues at Port Arthur is twelve times heavier for non-Russian ships than for Russian.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

In the Birthday Honors' List Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge is created Grand Cross of the Bath.

There are no new Peers or Privy Councillors made.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The following Birthday Honors have been gazetted:—

To be Companions of St. Michael and St George:—Mr. Anderson, Engineer, Uganda Railway; Mr. Wace, of Ceylon; Mr. Kershaem, late Legal Adviser in the Malay States; Mr. Blomfield, Controller of Egyptian Ports and Light-Houses.

[Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George Bridge was born on the 15th March, 1839, and is the son of the Ven. Archdeacon Bridge. In 1853 he entered the Navy, became Rear-Admiral in 1892, and Vice-Admiral in 1898. A year later, he was created a K.C.B., and since 1901 has been Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, a post from which he is about to retire. In 1854 he served in the White Sea, and was in the Bay of Bengal during the Indian Mutiny, and, with Naval Brigade in Burma. He was one of the members of the Committee on Heavy Guns in 1878, and in the following year was a member of the War Office Committee on Machine Guns, of the Ordnance Committee in 1881, and Director of Naval Intelligence from 1889 to 1894, and Commander-in-Chief, Australian Station, from 1895 to 1898.]

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN MINISTER.

The new Italian Minister of Finance, Signor Rosano, has committed suicide with a revolver.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Rowton.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 9.

The P. and O Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mail of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

A.-D.-C. TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 9.

Approval has been given for the services of Captain Balmain, 15th Hussars, being retained by Lord Northcote as his Aide-de-Camp on his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

GENERAL SIR EDMOND BARROW.

HIS RETURN TO INDIA.

Letters by to-day's mail from England convey news in amplification of the cabled intelligence that General Sir Edmond Barrow has been pronounced quite sound by the London doctors, his illness having been due merely to impaired digestion which has now been cured, and he returns to India with Lady Barrow by the steamer Caledonia leaving London on the 4th proximo.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. G. H. STUART.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, died last night from acute inflammation of the liver. He was 51 years of age. He joined the Madras Educational Department in 1882, after a distinguished career at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whence he graduated senior wrangler. He was appointed in 1897 a member of the Legislative Council and in March, 1899, was appointed Director of Public Instruction.

The funeral of the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart took place at the Cathedral cemetery this evening, and was largely attended.

The Presidency College, the Madras Christian College, and other colleges in Madras were closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE FLOODS IN MADRAS.

Owing to the breach of the North-West line the English mails reached Madras this afternoon six hours late. The North-East line is breached in several places between Bitragunta and Singarayakonda, and all traffic beyond those stations is suspended. Severe floods due to the bursting of tanks are reported at Cuddapah town, where much distress has been caused, but there has been no loss of life.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO BOMBAY.

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 9.

His Highness the Nizam is expected to leave for Bombay on a short visit on Thursday next.

It is rumoured that he will endeavour to meet the Viceroy on an important State matter, the particular of which were discussed at the recent Durbar held at Hyderabad.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donne, Assistant Adjutant, General, Allahabad District, is promoted to substantive Colonel.

The retirement of Major McLachlan, Royal Scots, has been approved.

Captain Moore, 3rd Hussars, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Major-General Douglas Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has arrived in Allahabad, where he will inspect the 4th Lancers.

Major Maxwell, 6th Cavalry, Captain Molony, 34th Horse, and Lieutenant Conway Gordon, 3rd Horse, have been retained for service in Somaliland.

Major Walton will be confirmed in the Intelligence Department at Simla vice Major Clay vacated.

Major Dann, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, is transferred from the 7th to the 4th Circles.

RAILWAY POSTAL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

FAST SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

As was anticipated the recent Postal Conference at Allahabad was followed by a Railway Postal Conference at Simla on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo. It was attended by Messrs. W. A. Dring, General Traffic Manager, E. I. R.; A. C. Rumboll, Acting General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway; C. T. Beckett, Acting Agent, B.-N. Railway; A. M. Clark, Acting Traffic Manager, B.-N. Railway; H. P. Burt, Manager, O. and R. Railway; A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway; W. Maxwell, Deputy Director-General of Post Office; and H. C. Sheridan, Assistant Director General of Post Office. During the course of the Conference it was admitted that the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways could not give as fast a service via Allahabad as one proposed by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways via Nagpur, and it was consequently decided to adopt the latter route for fast postal service between Calcutta and Bombay. The following timings were agreed upon:—Leave Bombay at 9 p.m., arrive Hawrah on the third day, at 10-15 a.m; leave Howrah at 7-35 p.m., arrive Bombay on the third day at 9 a.m. This arrangement means a saving of about eight hour each way the run to Calcutta being 37 1-4 hours and the run to Bombay 37 1-2 hours. The adoption of the Bengal-Nagpur route, however, was made conditional on acceptance of suitable timings in and out of Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways by the Allahabad route. This point was much debated and ultimately it was agreed as regards the service to Bombay on this route that the usual mail train from Howrah to Bombay should be run so as to arrive at Allahabad and take mails thence to Bombay in time to catch the steamer on Saturdays, thus obviating the necessity of running a special train from Allahabad as is done at present. As to the reverse direction the Conference was unable to come to a decision in the matter of timing departure from Bombay.

PARADE OF THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

COLONEL TATE'S ADDRESS.

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, commanding Poona Volunteers, who is retiring, held a farewell parade of men at the Volunteer Headquarters. Some sixty men and three officers, Major Beale, Captain and Adjutant Norman, and Captain D. D. Khambatta, were present. Some drill with the new rifles was gone through, after which the men formed three sides of a square. Colonel Tate then addressed them. It was, he said, the last parade in which he would take part as he was leaving next week for England, but before he went he desired to bid goodbye. The corps during the last few years had been rapidly diminishing, but he was glad to say that a revival has taken place, and last year there had been a marked increase in its members, an increase which he hoped would continue to be maintained. Owing to pressure of work he had been unable to take as great an interest in the corps as he would have liked to have done, but he was very much pleased nevertheless to hear good reports of the progress both from the General Officer Commanding and the Inspector-General of Volunteers. He wished the corps every success, and hoped to hear good accounts of it from time to time. In conclusion he wished the officers and men goodbye.

Major Beale then called for three cheers for the retiring Commandant which were given very heartily. The parade was then dismissed.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G Viegas presiding, when a draft copy of the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1904-05 was laid on the table in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. In laying the budget estimates on the table, the Commissioner announced that no increase in the taxation had been made, that the plague expenditure had been provided for out of the current revenue, that the surplus balance had been utilised for the purposes of the year, and that four lakhs and a quarter of rupees had been provided for the Improvement Trust. The meeting then adjourned

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. KARACHI BOHRAS.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Bohras by one wicket and 55 runs on the result of 1st innings. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Purshottam, b G Allibhoy	0
Masurker, b G Allibhoy	6
G R Banda, c Galia, b H Darugar	11
M D Pal, b G Allibhoy	30
C V Mehta, b G Allibhoy	10
K A Date, run out	0
W B Talnade, b H Darugar	1
Bhatacolar, b Galia	23
R V Agasker, run out	15
M R Dee, b Galia	8
N R Diveker, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	117

KARACHI BHORA INSTITUTE C. C.

Galia, b Mehta	84
E Hasanali, run out	17
E Noorbhoy, b Deo	4
H Darugar, c and b Mehta	9
G Allibhoy, c and b Mehta	0
G Manoorji, b Banda	10
Hussin, st b Mehta	4
A Allibhoy, st b Mehta	9
T Moolaji, not out	9
T Moosaji, b Mehta	1
A Mahomedali, not out	7
Extras	18
Total	172

BARONET C. C. vs INTERNATIONAL C. C.

The match was played on Sunday, when International C. C. won by 61 runs. Score:—

BARONET C. C.

E Colabawalla, c (Engineer) b Tumboowalla	0
L M Mehta, c (Nathoo), b Tumboowalla	12
N M Mody run out	3
Chichgar, b w, b Tumboowalla	25
F S Doctor, c (Chandana) b Tunboowalla	1
Raja Jur b Tumboowalla	6
Wadia b and C M Ally	8
Bhowoonagri St. (Divicha) Tumboowalla	3
D Bulsara c (Divicha) C M Ally	13
J Lam b Tumboowalla	10
Hiraji not out	6
Extras	12
Total	99

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

C M Ally c (Raja) b Mehta	23
K J Engineer b Wadia	9
C Tumboowalla c (Wadi) b Mehta	41
J Ghonsalves l b w b Colabawalla	4
Chandana b Mehta	3
N R Master c (Wadia) b Bhawoonagri	25
Nathoo Gaswalla c and b Menta	30
R Sorabji c Mehta) b Bhawoonagri	8
P H Diveoha not out	0
J S Ins c and b Bhawoonagri	0
Mohamed Hossein c and b Bhawoonagri	3
Extras	14
Total	160

Two guns, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Jutogh; 8th Gurkha Rifles; "B" Co., 1st Sappers, Roorkee; two Maxim guns and two seven pounder rifled muzzle-loading guns from Shillong have been ordered to be in readiness for despatch to Sikkim.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

AMERICAN SPECULATIONS.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

We have received the official summary of the returns of the foreign trade of Japan for the month of August and the first eight months of the current year. The declared value of the exports of merchandise for the eight months shows a substantial increase as against the corresponding period last year, the total being 179,549,402 yen, as against 151,073,133 yen, an increase of 28,476,269 yen. (The yen is equivalent to the American dollar or 4s. 2d. English.) The declared value of the imports for the eight months shows a still greater increase, the total being 225,594,222 yen, as against 174,190,687 yen, an increase of 51,403,535 yen. It will be observed that the figures show a balance to the debit of Japan, the excess of imports over exports being 46,044,820 yen following an excess on the same side of the accounts for the corresponding period last year of 23,117,554 yen. In other words the "England of the East," like the England of the West, imports more than she exports. Nevertheless, the bullion and specie movements also show an excess of imports, Japan having imported during the eight months gold to the value of 21,952,199 yen and silver to the value of 2,435,583 yen, or 24,837,782 yen in all, as against exports of gold to the value of 5,534,128 yen and silver to the value of 1,441,328 yen, or 6,975,456 yen in all. Japan's net takings of gold for the eight months are, therefore, 16,418,071 yen. It must be remembered that Japan is a maritime Power, with a considerable ocean carrying trade of her own. Japan, like India, was formerly a silver-using country, and the fact that undoubtedly opens up a prospect of an increasingly large and very heavy demand for that metal in Asia, which may have an important influence on the future of prices and money market rates in the western hemisphere.

Japan's export trade is classified in three groups—manufactures, part manufactures, and raw products. The most important group is the second, the declared value of which for the eight months is given as 90,841,688 yen, as compared with 49,071,138 yen, representing the value of the finished manufactures exported, and 39,636,576 yen, the value of the raw products exported. Foodstuffs are apparently included in these groups according to the degree of preparation they undergo; thus, rice is classified as a raw product and tea as a partly manufactured article. Each of these groups shows increase as against last year but the greatest expansion is shown by the "part manufactures," and the next greatest by the raw products. Silk, which is included in the part-manufactures, is of course, the most important item in Japan's export trade, the declared value of this item being nearly 45,000,000 yen for the eight months. Moreover, during the same period Japan exported finished silk fabrics, made from the fibre furnished by her own silkworms, to the amount of 20,000,000 yen in round figures. The next most important item shown in the returns is cotton yarn, the exports of which are valued at 20,523,833 yen for the eight months this year, as against only 11,249,775 yen for the corresponding period last year, the quantity as well as the total value having been about doubled. On the other hand, Japan's export trade in woven cotton goods does not seem to be expanding, the declared value for the period this year being only 3,450,317 yen, as against 3,730,726 yen for the corresponding eight months last year. The exports of tea are valued at 1,711,306 yen as against 7,150,667 yen; while the exports of rice are valued at 2,798,795 yen, as against 5,580,621 yen. It must be borne in mind, however, that the rice harvest in Japan this year promises to prove an unusually abundant one, so that a considerable expansion of these figures may be expected later. The coal trade of Japan deserves attention; the value of the exports for the eight months this year is given as 13,242,206 yen—or considerably more than that of the tea exports,—as against 11,909,113 yen for the corresponding period last year. Another interesting item showing expansion is copper; the declared value of the exports of this metal, including coarse and refined copper, is, for two-thirds of the year, 10,311,825 yen, as against 6,281,391 yen for the eight months last year.

Turning to the import side of the accounts, we find a noteworthy decrease in both the quantity and value of the raw cotton received by Japan this year the value being stated as 46,479,783 yen, as against 58,092,15 yen. Japanese spinners appear, however, to have carried over considerable stocks of cotton from last year. There is also a large falling off in the imports of cotton yarn, the declared value for the period under review this year being only 624,472 yen as, against 1,407,849 yen last year. An increase in the imports of wool is shown, the value being 2,987,029 yen, as against 2,305,125 yen. The imports of woollen and worsted fabrics also show increases, especially the imports of mousseline-de-laine, the value of which has risen from 2,022,055 yen last year to 3,044,008 yen this year. On the other hand, the imports of cotton shirtings and prints and of cotton satins and velvets show marked decreases. The imports of iron and steel in various forms, especially rails, have increased very healthily, and also the imports of machinery and stationary engines; but a slight decline in the value of the imports of locomotives and other rolling stock is recorded. Japan has purchased ten steam vessels abroad during the eight months, valued at 1,126,139 yen, as against seven vessels, valued at 372,706 yen during the corresponding period last year. The influence which the promised good rice crops are likely to have on Japanese prosperity may be gathered from the fact that the imports of this foodstuff up to the end of August this year are valued at 46,247,767 yen, as against only 6,678,343 yen for the corresponding period last year.

The recent exposures of rotten places in American finance have not come as a surprise to those who have scrutinised at all closely the dazzling performances of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his imitators. The history of industrial and financial booms in all countries and at all times is, in essentials, the same. They begin with a period of genuine prosperity, in which harvests are unusually abundant or some new source of wealth is discovered and exploited. Money becomes plentiful, credit easy, and confidence in the future—than which nothing but panic is more contagious—encourages everybody to stake both capital and credit upon the continuance of the golden age. This is the opportunity of the company promoter, the trustmonger, and every financial parasite; inflation follows prosperity, and distention follows inflation, until at length, in a rarified financial atmosphere, the overblown bubbles burst and reveal their emptiness. The over-production of commodities would alone work its own remedy by glutting the markets and bringing down prices and profits, but when it is accompanied by the over-production of securities and the reckless extension of credits in all directions the reaction is hastened and made doubly and trebly severe. That such a stage has now been reached in America can, we fear, no longer be doubted. Indeed there are many who hold that when the British vendors of tonnage to Mr. Morgan's gigantic shipping company insisted upon payment in cash instead of paper the financial bubble was effectually pricked. It has been calculated that between Mr. M'Kinley's first election to the Presidency and the crest of the recent boom American securities appreciated by no less than 900 millions sterling, and that of this gain fully 700 millions has already been lost—most of it within the last twelve months or so. If account be taken also of the enormous mass of securities which have been created in the meantime and are now at discounts of 50, 60, 70, and 80 per cent, some idea of the extent to which the financial reaction has already gone may be formed.

Failures of American banks and trust companies are now being announced almost daily, and reading between the lines of the latest financial review issued by Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., the well-known Wall-street bankers, one can easily find evidences of a very serious outlook. During the period of progressive inflation Messrs. Clews themselves consistently urged caution and pointed out the dangers ahead; the very fact that they should now, week after week, emphasise the brighter features in the situation—the satisfactory agricultural outlook, the encouraging railway traffic returns and the salutary influence of recent heavy liquidations,—this in itself is a very eloquent testimony to the change which has come over the temper of the country. Bearing in mind that Messrs. Clews's object now is to allay what they consider to be a dangerous tendency to panic in the stock market, we may find much that is instructive in their admissions. We are told that outside of Wall-street, where confidence has been further shaken by "revelations concerning the organisation of some of the newer industrials," the only "cloud on the horizon" is in the industrial situation, where there is a feeling of hesitancy owing to the high costs of production forced by the demands of labour and by high-priced materials. "It is this fact that strengthens the impression in business circles that an industrial reaction of more or less consequence is in front of us. No sane person ever expected that the abnormal activity of the past few years was to continue indefinitely. This does not mean that a precipitate fall is to be expected; on the contrary, a gradual reaction is likely and desirable." It is argued that readjustment to a lower level of prices does not necessarily involve depression and loss, because "it is certain that enterprise and industry would revive under a moderate recession in costs, and that the industries of the nation would be upon a more stable basis if upon a lower level."

Considerable reductions have already been made in iron, and it is not unreasonably contended that when the bottom has been touched orders now withheld will be freely forthcoming. Doubtless; but it is the process of finding the bottom that is so disastrous and the uncertainty as to when it has been reached. In the steel trade the Trust has reduced its dividend to 2 per cent, and whilst this course (which was forced upon the directors by public opinion) is now described as "wise and timely" it is openly lamented that the Trust has in the past distributed so much of its profits and made so little provision for the coming days of stress. In the cotton industry evidence of financial embarrassment may be found, perhaps, in the greatly reduced purchases of the raw material by the Southern mills this season. It is well known that the Southern cotton mills as a whole are on an insecure financial basis. Their fixed debt charges are relatively heavy, they are over-capitalised, and having in most cases little or no working capital are financed by New York commission agents at a considerable cost even in good times. It would not, therefore, be at all surprising to find a proportion of them quite unable to ride out a gale of adversity. Finally there are the industries which have received the flattering attentions of the financial geniuses of Wall-street and are now known in the stock market as the "indigestibles." As to the securities representing these industries it is being asked "Are they any more digestible than they were? Has the supply been decreased to fit the demand? Is the prospect for their final distribution any better this year than last And how will they withstand a business reaction?" Without doubt a period of reorganisation at a heavy loss is in store for such properties.

In their weekly letter, dated New York, October 6, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. discuss the causes which had led to a continuous decline of 135 to 180 points from the high prices current for cotton on September 1. The expectation of heavy receipts, depression on the New York Stock Exchange, and the possibility of a general contraction of American trade are recognised as the most potent factors. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the less hopeful tone of the crop reports, the complete exhaustion of cotton supplies in mills and warehouses, and the depletion of stocks of cotton goods due to the enforced curtailment of production are strong bull points, making for a recovery. Messrs. Hubbard go further and suggest that fear of the depredations of the boll weevil in future seasons will induce the textile industries of the world to compete strongly for this season's crop in the hope of forming a reserve against future scarcity. "It is our belief," they say, that the danger from the spread of this insect is so great "that spinners will be disposed to secure from this crop as great a reserve supply as possible to protect themselves against a further movement of the weevil over the cotton belt." If it has really come to this, the bears and the spinners must combine for the purpose of discovering some new beast which shall be to the Mexican weevil what the ladybird is to the green fly. But we would suggest, as an alternative to the hoarding policy contemplated by Messrs. Hubbard that spinners should subscribe (or increase their subscriptions) to the British Cotton-growing Association.

A GOLDEN GANG CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Sonoo Gunoo, a Hindoo, against whom there was a record of four previous convictions, with cheating one Jivaji Gunaji, in respect of Rs. 200 in cash. Mr. Kazi Kabir-ud-din, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused, it appears, represented to the complainant that Rs. 25,000 in currency notes were to be given to certain parties by a Seth for contract work, but before the money was actually paid the mehta who was to make the payment wanted Rs. 700 for his commission. The accused further stated that he had already collected Rs. 500 and that Rs. 200 were required to make up the amount. The complainant was assured that if he paid Rs 200 to make up the deficiency, he would receive a share in Rs. 25 000. Believing in what the accused had represented, the complainant raised a sum of Rs. 200 and proceeded to a house in Parbhadevi Road where he found the accused and four other accomplices present. The complainant gave Rs. 200 to one of the parties, when a man dressed as a policeman appeared on the scene and pretended to arrest the complainant. The accused and his companion, taking advantage of the confusion, ran away. The pseudo policeman also disappeared. The complainant then discovered that he had been duped and gave information to the police. Three of the conspirators were arrested a few days after and tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The present accused who had made himself scarce was arrested by the police on the 23rd October, while attempting to cheat another man. He was identified by the complainant as one of the men who had duped him. The accused admitted his previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. If the fine was not paid, the accused was ordered to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Athens is just now very excited over a four-fold murder which has been committed by two brothers at a village not far from the historic battlefield of Marathon. One of the brothers, a strolling fiddler, had been rebuked by a priest of the neighbourhood for the laxity of his morals, and had revenged himself by plunging his knife into the neck of his spiritual censor. Fortunately, the blow was not fatal, but in some way or other the would-be assassin was allowed to escape the proper punishment of his crime. Having discovered during his imprisonment the name of the priest's informant, a peasant, of the hamlet, he and his brother brutally murdered the peasant, his wife, his son, and another peasant who had come up to the scene of the tragedy. The two assassins, who have thus annihilated a whole family, have escaped, but a large force of soldiers is scouring the plain of Marathon in all directions.

A NEW VICEREGAL TRAIN.

AN INDIAN ACHIEVEMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon are travelling on their present tour in an entirely new train which has been constructed, from the designs and under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. H. Kelway Bamber, Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, at the Company's works at Lilooah. The old Viceregal train, which the new one replaces, dates back some twenty-five years and was built for King Edward VII when as Prince of Wales he made his tour in India. Possibly the old train would have done duty for some little time to come had not the prospective visit last year of the Prince and Princess of Wales rendered almost imperative the building of modern stock better calculated to ensure the comfort of their Royal Highnesses while travelling over the railways of India. Accordingly in June of last year, H. E. the Viceroy ordered the construction of a suitable train for their accommodation. Instructions were conveyed to the agent of the E. I. R. for the submission of designs to a note which Lord Curzon himself drew up. These designs were prepared by Mr. Bamber and submitted for his Excellency's approval in the following month. From July to December was occupied in the preparation of detailed designs, and the making of models and patterns of the proposed train so as to ensure accuracy of working in vehicles that were to be so far in advance of anything previously constructed in India in point of length, breadth and height, while at the same time providing for passengers in the train the very acme of comfort even when travelling at the high speeds that it would be necessary to maintain over long distances. The postponement of the Royal visit entailed no abandonment of the plans for the construction of a new train, and the designs having been finally approved, no time was lost in making a start with the actual building of the carriages. With the exception of the electric lights and other internal fittings, the whole of the carriages have been constructed by native labour, under European supervision, in India, and this, if for no other reason, gives to the train a very special interest.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE.

The train consists of eight saloon carriages, six of which are seventy-two feet long and are carried at each end on six wheeled bogie trucks; the remaining two forming the front and rear brakes are sixty-two feet long and are carried on four wheeled bogie trucks. Externally the appearance of each vehicle is identical with its neighbour. The bottom body panels are painted deep maroon, a light buff being used for the upper panels with black mouldings picked out with plain gold lines. On the lower body panels are affixed circular plates bearing in colours the Royal arms and the armorial bearings of H. E. Lord Curzon. Viewed from the outside the train by reason of uniformity of colouring, etc., presents an appearance of great smartness and the size and length of the carriages serve to add to its imposing character. The total length of the train is 556 feet six inches and its approximate weight 300 tons.

The roof of the carriages being clerestoried adds greatly to their height and enables a much more perfect system of ventilation to be arranged for than would otherwise be the case. In the clerestory are the electric fans and on either side the lights, power for both being obtained from dynamos fitted to the under frames of the carriages and driven by belts from pullies keyed to one of the axles of the bogie trucks. The ingenious system of lighting and cooling adopted is that of Stone and Co., which has given such satisfaction on the existing Viceregal railway stock. According to the departure recently adopted at Mr. Bamber's instigation as the standard for the E. I. R. carriages the customary external sunshades have been discarded, materials of great non-conducting qualities having been substituted. The result is as cool a vehicle and one of considerably lighter draft, the old sunshades offering an appreciable obstruction to the engine's power and lastly a carriage presenting a far smarter appearance. There is communication from one end of the train to the other by means of corridors and covered gangways. Each carriage is entered through a verandah of ample proportions protected by hammered iron gates, the end openings having screens of hammered iron scroll work designed and made at Lilooah by natives of the Punjab. The verandah is reached by a series of strong folding steps having rubber foot holds and adaptable to various heights from the ground to the standard platform level.

THE VICEREGAL SALOONS.

The Viceregal saloons are fitted up in a style of luxurious elegance. Both are panelled in figured Spanish mahogany, birdseye maple sycamore, rose wood and teak. The light natural colours of the different woods have been preserved, gaudy paints being rigorously eschewed and the result is an artistic atmosphere of refreshing coolness, that should do much to banish the monotony, heat and tedium of an Indian railway journey. Both the Viceregal saloons contain day and night apartments, bathrooms, compartments for personal servants and luggage rooms. The bathrooms are twelve feet long by seven feet wide, and their appearance is most delightful. The floors are of unglazed encaustic tiles of pale, duvegrey tone, and the sides up to the window sills are lined with glazed encaustic tiles of a pale green shade. These tiles, which were obtained from America through Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., impart a wonderfully cool appearance to the bathrooms, which are fitted with full length baths, hot and cold water being laid on. The wash hand basin is of marble and the whole of the fittings including lights and fans are electroplated. Communication between the bath rooms and attendants is established by means of electric bells. The night rooms are supplied with furniture—almirahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, etc., in keeping as regards the woods used with the panelling of the apartments. The bedsteads are beautiful specimens of the furniture-makers' art. They are made of Cuban mahogany inlaid with bird's-eye maple and rosewood mouldings the royal coat of arms appearing in diamond shaped panels at the head and feet. A settee, seven feet in length, five easy chairs upholstered in green Morocco, with the royal coat of arms at the back, together with a fine roller top desk, constitute the chief furnishings of the day compartment. The accommodation provided in His Excellency's saloon for the valet and in Lady Curzon's saloon for a maid is exceedingly comfortable. The floors of both carriages are covered with Axminster carpet of an artistic green pattern supplied by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. The corridors in these carriages command admiring attention; the roofs and sides being lined, in keeping with the rest, in teak and plain maple. The provision of a luggage room adjacent to the compartments of the personal attendants of their Excellencies is a great convenience and improvement; formerly the luggage had to be carried in brake-vans and could only be got at when the train was at a standstill, but is now easily available at all times. The main electric switches and gauges are conveniently placed at the end of each corridor and close to the gangway, so that the attendants can reach them without disturbing the occupant of the carriage; each compartment moreover is fitted with separate switches operating the lights and fans, and electric bells communicating with the secretaries and the head servants are provided in all the Viceregal compartments. The vestibules at the end of the corridors leading to the gangways between the carriages are of ample proportions. All the windows are fitted with gauge wire flyguards adjustable venetian shutters, and clear plate glasses so balanced as to require but the touch of the hand to raise or lower them. In addition dark green roller blinds are affixed to both Viceregal saloons and dining car. Certain windows in the day and night compartments are also fitted with kush-kush tatties automatically watered.

THE STAFF CARRIAGES.

There are two saloons allotted for the use of the staff. They are designed on identical lines. At one end is a lavatory paved with encaustic tiles of a light buff shade fitted with a bath and other lavatory accessories, lights, fans, etc. The compartment allotted to the Military Secretary some 12 feet by 9 feet in area is fitted with roll top desk almirahs folding bed, easy chairs etc. An adjoining compartment of exactly the same size is intended for the use of the Private Secretary to H. E., and accommodation is afforded in an adjacent room for eight native servants. The succeeding two compartments connected by a corridor are fitted for the use of the A. D. C.s. Both saloons have Axminster carpets of a similar shade to those in the Viceregal carriage. In the second of the Staff saloons accommodation is provided for the Foreign Secretary, the Doctor, A-D-Cs. and eight native servants.

THE DINING SALOON.

The dining saloon is a superb apartment. It is panelled in rosewood, Spanish mahogany and oak with gilded fittings and seats 24 persons at side tables. Between each pair is a whatnot of polished walnut for holding ornamental plants and table decorations. An interesting feature of the saloon decorations is a series of enamelled medallions, exquisitely coloured on a golden back ground of the armorial bearings of the successive Governors-General and Viceroys of India from Earl Canning downwards. The table tops in the dining saloon are of dove-coloured marble and the floor is covered with a dark green carpet similar to that in the Viceregal saloons. There is a very handsome sideboard. The chairs of figured Spanish mahogany and oak panels are upholstered in olive Morocco and four arm chairs bear on their backs the royal arms in gold. The saloon is cooled by eight electric fans running down the centre of the clerestory and is lit by 16 lamps of an illuminating power of 128 candles. The lamp shades are of the finest cut glass. Immediately behind the dining saloon are

the china and linen cupboards with hot case and chests of drawers for cutlery and silver and a commodious wine locker capable of holding three maunds of ice.

THE KITCHEN CAR.

The kitchen car is joined by a gangway to the pantry end of the dining saloon and contains a large Briffault cooking range and an eagle grilling stove; adjacent to these are the coal bins and hot cases. Near the door is a large ice chest for keeping poultry, fish, fresh meat, etc. There are numerous cupboards fitted to the sides of the coach for holding stores, crockery, etc. Light is provided by six 8 c.p. lamps and the ventilation is excellent. Close to the stoves is a fire cock in direct connection with the overhead tank so that an ample supply of water is at all times available. Passing from the kitchen along a short corridor with a bulkhead of teak the store room is reached. Here space is provided for keeping a big supply of stores. The roof above contains a large tank with a capacity for carrying some three tons of water. This system of utilizing the roof of the carriage as a water tank is extended to the other saloons and altogether some five tons of fresh water can be carried by the train. Adjoining the storeroom are compartments for the accommodation of the cooks and table servants to the number of sixty and for whose use separate bathrooms and lavatories are provided.

It only remains to complete this brief description of the internal arrangements of the train, by reference to the front and rear brakes. The former is allotted entirely to the accommodation of railway servants, that is to say the superior officers, subordinates and natives connected with the working of the train, whose comfort and convenience have been carefully studied. The rear brake has a luggage compartment and accommodation for the native doctor, clerks and servants, each compartment being connected as throughout the train, by means of corridors, and being provided with excellent arrangements for cooking. The new saloons mark the very highest development in railway carriage building, and we understand in point of size and easy running their general lines will be followed in future coaching stock built by the E. I. R. for general passenger traffic. The public generally will thus directly benefit by the successful performance of the commission entrusted to the E. I. R. by the Viceroy and so ably carried out by Mr. Bamber at the Lilooah works. A matter for further congratulation is that the original estimated cost of the train, three lakhs of rupees, is not likely to be exceeded.—"Englishman."

A NAVAL OFFICER'S REMORSE.

MR. TROUTBECK, the Westminster Coroner, held an inquiry on October 17 into the death of Robert Lowrie Armstrong, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who was found dead in Hyde-park on Wednesday week under circumstances pointing to suicide. Mr. Muir represented the relatives of the deceased officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graves Lowrie Armstrong, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, brother of the deceased, gave evidence. He said he last saw his brother, who was forty-four years of age, six weeks ago. He had nearly completed his time in the Coastguard service, and had no other work to look forward to when he last saw him. He appeared to be very depressed. Witness could throw no light on his brother's death.

Henry Coates, a policeman, said he was on duty near the Marble Arch at 11.45 p.m. when he heard a shot. On going to investigate he found the deceased sitting on a chair against a tree at the back of the superintendent's lodge, Hyde-park. He had a bullet wound on each side of the head, and a revolver was lying at his feet. He also found the following letter, which was read by the Coroner:—

"Constitutional Club.—My wife is at the Empress Club, Dover Street. Break this gently to her My things are at the above address.—R. Lowrie Armstrong."

Attendants at the Constitutional Club spoke to deceased's strange behaviour on Wednesday.

The following letter, which was found on the body was read by the Coroner:—

Constitutional Club.

Wife,—For the last time I call you by that sacred name I have so much abused. The last act of my poor life is the best and most manly. God grant that I may have courage to do it well, and by it prove that there was some depth in the sickly love I always talked of. I am alone to blame. You are blameless and a noble woman. Do not grieve. There is, I trust, much happiness in the futures of you and poor little Margery. I leave her to you, knowing how safe she will be, and trusting that she may grow up an innocent, pure, good woman like her mother is. Teach her to serve the God I have so long neglected. Good-bye.

I am not insane, unless it is insane to go before my God with all my sins unforgiven, and knowing that if temptation arose I would probably commit them all again. I am unreliable to the last, as if had given you an inkling of this in our talk to-day you would have done all in your power to stop it. I saw in you to-day more clearly than ever before the noble woman I have treated so ill.—Your unfortunate, unworthy husband. L.

Mr. Muir said the deceased's wife would be called if her evidence was necessary, but the jury said they were satisfied, and returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

THE RUMOURED PEKIN OUTRAGE.

BURGLARY, NOT CONSPIRACY.

THE Foreign Office has been informed by Sir Ernest Satow that there are no grounds for the report sent by the "Times" correspondent that an attempt was made to explode a magazine in the quarters of the Legation Guard. He states that "a store-room was broken into and various articles stolen, nearly all of which have since been recovered."

A Reuter message on the same matter says that the affair resolves itself on inquiry into a mere robbery of ordnance stores; the work, it is supposed, of Chinese servants. The thieves stole the fittings of the 4.7 gun and other portable articles, but left the detonating apparatus outside the magazine, apparently finding difficulty in carrying it away. All the stolen property has been recovered from the junk dealers to whom it was sold by the thieves.

In commenting on these telegrams the "Times" points out that Sir Ernest Satow's message, as published, does not say what the contents of the store-room were, or what was the nature of the articles abstracted by the thieves. "We are glad," it adds, "to be able to dismiss, on the authority of the Foreign Office, the suggestion that a murderous plot had been hatched against our countrymen. Our satisfaction, however, cannot be complete until we know upon the same authority that the store-room was not used for keeping explosives and ammunition that none of the articles taken out of it were of that class and that no gun in the Legation enclosure was tampered with. Until we have definite assurances upon all of these points, doubts must remain as to the safety of the site chosen for the magazine or store-room, and as to the vigilance of the Legation guard on the night of the ball. If guards and defences are necessary at Pekin at all, as we believe them to be, they ought with common care to make successful burglary impossible within the Legation precincts."

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following candidates, selected in 1902, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the literary subjects of the final examination. The names are arranged in the order of the list resulting from the recent examination, but the seniority of these gentlemen in the Civil Service of India will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations:—

Ley, Arthur H	Cowan, George H
Crosthwaite, Hugh S	Ellis, Robert H
Cope, John A	Pullan, Ayrton G P
Forbes, Barre C	Buchan, William H
Montgomerie, Alexander	Tritton, John C
Brisco, Hugh K	Milligan, James A
Houldey, John E	Waterfield, Frederick
Addison, James	Kindersley, Arthur F
Sykes, Maurice G	Mackenzie, Stephen N
Begbie, Lionel F	Ghose, Sarat K
Young, Charles A	Iver, James F
Wahl, Bruno W	Williamson, Richard H
Williams, Cyril T	Kissan, Bernard W
Bolus, Edward J	Husbands, John E
Tedder, Henry J	Jenkyns, Hugh H
Prasad, Kumar J	Hopkyns, William S
Brown, Harold A	Rudkin, George D
Whitehead, Richard B	James, John F W
Murray, George	Macmillan, Archibald M
Darling, George K	Patterson, David C
Turner Charles W A	Fowler, John C H
Mitchell, David G	Cosgrave, William A
Bracken, Geoffrey T H	Crofton, C D'Arcy
Robertson, Douglas G	Barnicott, Arthur W
Fitzpatrick, James A O	Jacob, Sydney M
Bell, Edward N	Jenkins, Owen F
McCallum, James L	Fox, Herbert L

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard arguments on a reference made to him by the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who decided adversely to the plaintiff. An appeal from that decision was heard before Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, who, however, differed in opinion; and the matter was referred by the Chief Justice to a third Judge Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

The Advocate General said he had a preliminary objection to make, and it was that this was not a case on which an appeal could be heard under section 575.

Mr. Jehangir said he had also a preliminary objection to take to the constitution of the court. He hoped the Advocate-General would permit him to raise his objection to the constitution of the court first.

His Lordship: What do you mean by an improper constitution of the court?

Mr. Jehangir said what he meant was that his lordship had not been properly nominated. That was also the objection of the Advocate-General, who agreed with him on that point.

The Advocate-General here rose to mention what his first point of objection was.

His Lordship: I will hear Mr. Jehangir first.

Mr. Jehangir: I shall have to go at very great length into the objection.

His Lordship: Please do not waste the time of the Court, just confine yourself to the point.

Mr. Jehangir: You will please let me have my own way in the matter. I am a layman opposed by the best legal talent, and every indulgence should be given to me.

Mr. Jehangir then at some length stated to the Court what took place in the Court of appeal where the two Judges (Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob) differed in their judgments, and where the Advocate-General objected to a reference being made to a single judge as suggested by the differing judges, one of whom (Mr. Justice Batty) was not present in court at the time of delivering the judgment on account of illness, and the other (Mr. Justice Jacob), who was only acting for another judge, left Bombay on the same day after he had delivered the judgment to take charge of his permanent appointment. Mr. Jehangir then related to the court what had taken place between the Prothonotary and himself on the subject of the reference, and the petition that he had presented to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court in that matter. He further stated to the court how the whole thing led up to the hearing of the reference before his lordship.

While proceeding to argue the point Mr. Jehangir said he objected to his lordship sitting alone to hear the reference. It was a serious matter to him. Supposing his lordship would decide the point against him, he would be very much handicapped in proceeding with the matter in a higher tribunal.

Mr. Jehangir then read portions of an affidavit filed by him in the matter.

The Advocate-General objected to the affidavit being read.

His Lordship said he was desirous of hearing Mr. Jehangir on the point raised by him, namely, that the court was not properly constituted.

Mr. Jehangir: That is not the only point.

His Lordship: Then what are your driving at What is it that you wish to urge?

Mr. Jehangir said he referred to the affidavit for the purpose of showing that he had from the very beginning certain objections to urge against the sitting of a single judge to hear the reference, which would deprive him of the chance he would otherwise have of going to appeal in case his lordship decided the point against him.

Mr. Jehangir next referred to the petition presented by him to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court praying, among other things, that the matter might be disposed of before the vacation ended. The petition was presented by him in open court in the hope that he would be fully heard upon it, but he received a reply to it the same evening from the Prothonotary stating that the matter had been referred to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and that he should urge his objections to him. He asked that he might be allowed to read the petition.

The Advocate-General objected to Mr. Jehangir reading the whole of the petition and thus wasting the time of the court.

Mr. Jehangir was allowed to read portions of the petition, in which he stated that, if the reference was allowed to be heard by a single judge, the course would not only be illegal, but that it would also be productive of a disastrous result to him. The order appointing Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was vague, and it was absolutely necessary that his lordship's power should be expressly defined. He further begged in his petition that a Full Bench might be appointed to consider the point, whether a single judge could dispose of such a reference. He drew his lordship's attention to the fact that a reference Court could only be constituted by including the judges, who had differed in the original appeal, and contended that a single judge sitting in such court of reference could not be called a properly constituted court. The Advocate-General and he (the appellant) were almost at one on that point.

The Advocate-General said his objection came in logical order. He said there could not be a re-hearing at all.

Mr. Jehangir said what he wished to show was that his arguments were intimately connected with those of the Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General said his point was that the judges had already delivered their judgments, and there was, therefore, nothing to refer. The appeal must be decided according to the decision of the lower court.

Mr. Jehangir then cited a number of cases in support of his contentions. He pointed out that the section in the Code had been construed and acted upon by the various Courts in India.

His Lordship admitted that it was an elementary principle of law that every statute should be construed according to its grammatical meaning as far as possible.

Mr. Jehangir cited further cases and respectfully submitted that though Mr. Justice Jacob was not now available Mr. Justice Batty should be included in the Bench of Justices who might be appointed to consider and dispose of the point. The case involved not only heavy damages, but it had excited a great deal of interest all over the country, and he, accordingly, respectfully asked his lordship not to take upon himself so heavy a responsibility but refer the matter to the Chief Justice and his learned colleagues to see how the point could be finally disposed of. It was said that it was the practice of the court to make such reference to a single judge. But practice in order to become the usage or the law of the court must be certain and capable of being reduced to a certainty. He had prepared a statement of cases reported in the Bombay law courts from the first volume up to date, for a period extending over twenty-two years, and he found that there were altogether 192 references disposed of by the High Court, and out of these references only 15 had been disposed of by a single judge. The question, therefore, was whether there was a certain proper, clear, and established practice existing in the High Court. The statement clearly showed that it was not an uninterrupted, uniform and universal practice. It was not the practice of the court, but it was only the convenience of the court to do so. If they could not get Mr. Justice Jacob they had Mr. Justice Batty, who could fulfil as much as possible the provision of the law as it was clearly indicated in the Code.

His Lordship: Do I understand you to say that both judges were not necessary.

Mr. Jehangir replied it would be better if both those Judges were available, but it was not possible, in the present case, Mr. Justice Jacob having left. His contention was that there must be more one than judge, and among them must be the Judge who heard the appeal. The practice of the court was, that whenever there was any doubt in a case, which involved important issues, it was referred to three or more judges for their decision. He felt that his remarks might mean that he was trenching upon the powers of the Chief Justice, and was sorry that he should be the instrument to question the powers of his lordship. He personally had no objection to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar sitting as a court of reference, but the constitution of such a court would involve unnecessary litigation and a practical denial of justice to him.

Mr. Jehangir next referred to the Letters Patent and Statutes creating the High Court, and contended that the Chief Justice by himself could not, without consulting and concurring with his colleagues nominate a Bench of reference. There was a fallacy prevailing that the Chief Justice was the High Court for all matters of administrative work. It might be true in one sense, but as far as it related to the particular case it was not so. If the Chief Justice had not consulted his colleagues in the matter of forming the Bench of reference, he respectfully submitted that his lordship had exceeded his powers in appointing Mr. Justice Chandavarkar for that Bench. He was sure that if he succeeded in his contention before his lordship the Advocate-General would promptly file an appeal against such decision; but if he unfortunately failed, being poor and penniless, there would be a practical denial of justice to him because he would not perhaps be allowed to go to the Privy Council on a point of such a technical character He left his case in the hands of his lordship, with full confidence, that he would not, like the eminent judges whose judgments he had read to the court, take a responsibility which they were themselves unwilling to take. He hoped that his lordship would kindly submit his views and contentions before the Lord Chief Justice and his colleagues, and have the point discussed and decided by a Full Bench of Judges.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General said his first point was that this was a case in which judgment had been delivered, and judgment having been delivered, and there being no majority, which concurred in varying, altering, or reversing the judgment and the decree, the appeal against the decree stood affirmed under section 575 of the Civil Procedure Code. On the 30th September the board was made out, and the case was set down for judgment by Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob. On that day Mr. Justice Jacob read out judgments both of Mr. Justice Batty and himself. Mr Justice Batty dismissed the suit with costs, but Mr Justice Jacob gave a dissenting judgment according to the provisions of section 576 of the Code. The judgment had been delivered, and there was under the section of the Code no majority concurring, altering, or varying Mr. Justice Tyabji's judgment which therefore stood affirmed. There was no scope for reference under section 575. That was his point.

His Lordship: The appeal was heard by a Bench of two judges.

The Advocate-General said judgment had been delivered and the decrees stood affirmed, and Mr. Justice Jacob's judgment, which was for reversing it, was recorded under section 576 of the Code. Having read section 575 of the Code, the Advocate-General contended that if there was a judgment already delivered, there could not be any reference in a pending appeal. The reference could only be made when there was a point of law, and the judges referred to were to have the opinion of other judges. His second point was one which had the same effect, and it was for that reason that he contended that even if he was wrong on the first point, the absence of Mr. Justice Jacob, who was no longer a member of that court, prevented any reference under section 575, which stated that if the Bench was composed of two judges and in the case of a difference of opinion on a point of law, the appeal might be referred to other judges, who should decide according to the opinion of a majority of the judges who had heard the appeal including those who first heard it, and when there was no such majority which concurred in the judgment varying or reversing the decree, such decree should be affirmed. Mr. Justice Jacob could not concur in any judgment which his lordship (Mr. Justice Chandarvarkar) might deliver, even though it might be a judgment which decided that Mr. Tyabji's judgment should be varied or reversed. It was essential for an appeal under that section that the judges, who heard the appeal first, or some of them, should be able to concur with the judgment which was eventually delivered. If his lordship heard the case now and he was to say he thought that Mr. Justice Tyabji ought to have taken evidence on one issue, how could Mr. Justice Jacob concur in that judgment, Mr. Justice Batty also could not concur in it, and the reference would accordingly be absolutely abortive. They must have conditions which enabled them to be effective, or else there could not be a reference. One of the judges who originally heard the appeal had left, and there could not accordingly be a reference.

His Lordship: But there is his opinion.

The Advocate-General contended that Mr. Justice Batty was for confirmation, but Mr. Justice Jacob could not concur in his lordship's judgment because he was not now a member of the court. The two judgments already delivered were not judgments; they were merely provisional opinions which required to be strengthened by the other judges of the court. As regarded the second point taken by Mr. Jehangir as to the powers of the Chief Justice and those of his colleagues, which seemed to be worthy of consideration, he (the Advocate-General) did not wish to say anything.

Mr. Jehangir, in reply, said he wished he possessed the happy trait of the learned Advocate-General who was so very brief and could condense his remarks within such a small compass.

The Advocate-General: Mr. Jehangir has no right of reply.

His Lordship agreed with the Advocate-General.

Mr. Jehangir contended he had a right of reply.

His Lordship said: Mr. Jehangir had no such right particularly when he said that his contentions were similar to those of the Advocate-General. Mr. Jahangir should now proceed with the hearing of the appeal.

Mr. Jehangir asked that his lordship should first give his decision on the preliminary point raised by him.

His Lordship said he would dispose of all the points together. He did not intend to go piecemeal into the case.

Mr. Jehangir was eventually allowed to reply. Having briefly replied, he opened his case, his arguments being similar to those he had advanced at the hearing of the appeal.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY'S NEW EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

After a preliminary training in the workshops of a contractor, Mr. Hall entered the office of the Borough Engineer of Leeds in 1872, where he remained ten years, having charge of extensive works of street paving, sewering, sewage disposal, destructors with tall chimneys, market construction, bridges and general engineering and architectural works, reporting to his chief, the late Mr. A. W. Morant, M. Inst. C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S., and attending the meetings in his absence, the works being all carried out by contractors. During this period he took an active part in forming the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society and served with his friend Mr W H Thorp F. R. I. B. A. as Honorary Secretary for some years. Upon leaving Leeds he was appointed Engineer and Surveyor of Torquay where he had charge of all works including harbour and sea defences; he designed and carried out large new sewers through the town, a portion in tunnel reconstructed the sea on fall 7'10" in diameter and a low level sewer 10'-0" below tide level opened quarries for road material and was one of the earliest advocates of tarred macadam for streets in towns, designed baths, and reconstructed assembly rooms; here he surveyed for and took levels and prepared plans for the new harbour and reclamation works, the late Mr. James Abernethy, P.P. Inst. C.E. F.R.S., being Consulting Engineer.

In 1890 Mr. Hall left Torquay to take up the appointment of Borough and Water Engineer of Cheltenham, where he reorganized the whole of the administration under one head, there having previously been three separate and independent departments. He has since prepared as scheme for preventing flooding in the low lying portions of the town, designed a system of sewage for the whole town, three outfall sewers, with systematic treatment of the sewage before its application to the land, considerable street improvements, plans for Kursal (£80,000), baths, abattoir; destructor, 160'-0" chimney, electric lighting station with Sir W. H. Preece, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., as the Consulting Engineer 220'-0" chimney. The water works included filters, covered service reservoir, engine house, pumping plant, pumping main, 13 miles in length, with delivery 340 feet high; he also arranged a considerable amount of street lighting by electricity and gas, designed the re-roofing of the Winter Garden, 18,000 superficial feet in one room, laid out park and gardens with boating lake and open air theatre and carried on the general administration of roads, sanitation, etc. Most of the works having been carried out by direct administration without a contractor, he is specially well fitted to advise as to those works which can best be conducted by the direct employment of labour and those where the contractor is desirable. Amongst other work he has found time to invent various useful appliances, including apparatus for securing stopcocks from unauthorized alteration, automatic shut off to steam pumps when main fails, jointing stoneware pipes for heating purposes, sandwashing machines, machinery for manufacturing armoured concrete pipes, etc. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Hall has laid out a system of electric tramways for the Cheltenham and District Light Railway Company. About seven miles are now in operation. When the positions of City Engineer of Liverpool and of the City Engineer of Johannesburg were vacant, he was one of the selected candidates and was second on both occasions.

As Executive Engineer for the City of Bombay Mr Hall will receive a salary of Rs 1,500 a month from the date of his departure from England to take up the post. He is 51 years of age, is a Member of the Institution Civil Engineers a Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineer, a Member of the Sanitary Institute Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and has been for twenty years a Member of the Council of the Association of Municipal Engineers—"The" Indian Textile Electical and Mechaneral News

Two Paris policemen were passing along the Rue Riquet, they other night, when they heard several shots fired within a second-hand dealer's shop. Having made their way into the shop, they found the proprietor engaged in firing a revolver into a "mannequin d'osier," or wicker-work dummy, covered with a lady's dress. "My wife has deserted me," he explained, "I am going to shoot her, and I am getting my hand into practice." Doubtless the lady will have taken precautions by this time. It is a pity that other would-be murderers are not so methodical: there might be fewer murders.

THE DAMAGE BY LOCUSTS IN GUJERAT.

REPORTS continue to come from Gujerat and Kathiawar of the damage done to the standing crops by locusts. The latest news shows that large numbers of the pest have made their way as far as Sindh, leaving the Deccan alone practically free from their ravages. The damage done in Sindh is not confined to one or two talukas, They have spread themselves over an extensive area, but the districts which have suffered most are Majand and Kohistan. In Kamber taluka the damage to the crops is also disastrous, being estimated at seventy-five per cent.

In Kathiawar the crops of bajri, jawari and wheat have been damaged in parts of Halar and Gorath prants. Locusts are still hovering about Jamnagger and have done great damage to crops in a number of villages in that State, as also in villages under Junagadh.

Several other villages in Gujerat were attacked by these pests during the week, and in Bulsar the crop of jawari is reported to be almost eaten up. In Surat district reports were received of the locusts having visited villages in the Chowrasi, Jalalpur, Alpad and Mandvi talukas. The damage in the last-named taluka is believed to be very serious, and the Acting Collector, Mr. Brown, accompanied by the District-Deputy Collector, Mr. Kadri, and staff are making personal enquiries.

News from Ahmedabad is equally distressing. Although the cultivators have suffered greatly from these destructive insects it seems that they hesitate to destory them or the larvae, considering it sinful to do so. Steps, however, are being taken by officials to impress upon the more superstitious cultivators the necessity of destroying the pests

The news from Godhra is equally disquieting, The locusts, it is stated, have practically eaten up all the crops with the exception of rice and the Collector has issued instructions to grant tuccavi advances to cultivators to enable them to buy seeds for the winter crops.

Cultivators in the Surat district have been instructed to take various measures to rid them of the pests and an experiment with the purpose of finding out the best method of destroying them was tried by a Government official at Vedcha on Friday last.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

VISIT TO SURAT.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by his brother, Anandrao Gaekwar, Rao Bahadur Keshowrao, Suba of Naosari, Mr. Harding, Dr. Balabbai and Mr. Manubbai Nandshunker paid a visit to Surat on Sunday, His Highness was cordially received at the station by a number of leading citizens. His Highness visited the historic places of the city, namely the Dutch and the English cemeteries, and then proceeded to the Hindu Orphanage. Here his Highness and the party were received by the members of the Orphanage Committee, and were entertained with a number of songs, including one specially composed in honour of Sir Sayajirao's visit by the children of the institution His Highness was then shown a number of carpets as specimens of work done by the orphans He expressed his satisfaction at what he saw, and promised to help the institution.

The Gaekwar then paid a visit to Khan Bahadur Barjorji N. Vakil, where the party was garlanded and treated with pan supari. After having paid visits to Mr. Naginchand Javerchund, R. B. Nandshunker Tuljashunker and Mr. Vidyaram his Highness drove to the Nawab's palace and paid a visit to Mr. Muzafferhoosein Khan at 1 p.m. The palace and the neighbourhood were beautifully decorated. His Highness was received at the front gate by Mr. Anupram Kurparam, the Nawab's manager, and was taken to the hall, where a number of leading citizens were present. The party was entertained here with a native dance, at the termination of which the Nawab Saheb, made a speech of welcome.

His Highness expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome accorded him, and observed that his ancestors were friendly with the Nawab's ancestors and by their meeting to-day the old friendship was renewed His Highness expressed his regret at not being able to stay longer but hoped to pay another visit to the city.

His Highness and the party were then garlanded and presented with bouquets,

His Highness left for Baroda on Sunday evening.

BEQUESTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid against Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and others, which the plaintiff claimed that if necessary, the will dated the 6th July 1894 of Haji Salley Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed, deceased, be construed; that it may be declared which of the bequests for religious and charitable purposes, contained in the will, are valid and which not; that a proper scheme may be framed for carrying out and giving effect to such of the bequests as are valid; that the estate of the deceased may be administered by the court and the plaintiff's rights therein may be ascertained and declared; that a recoiver may be appointed, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Bahadurjee instructed by Messrs, Tyebjee Dyabhai and Co. appeared for the first, second, third, fifth and sixth defendants; the and Hon Mr, Setalvad and Mr Bhandarkar, instucted by the same solicitors, appeared for the fourth defendant the Advocate General,

The plaintiff stated that one Haji Salley Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed died in Bombay on the 24th December, 1898, leaving considerable property and leaving a widow Mariambai since deceased, and the plaintiff his nephew his sole heirs. He left a will whereby he appointed his widow and her mother executrixes to whom probate of the will was granted on the 30th August 1899. The testator made several bequests and legacies and certain religious gifts Plaintiff was advised that on the death of Mariambai he as her nearest heir became entitled to the ornaments and affects and legacies and it was doubtful whether the bequests for religious observances were valid or not Fatmabai died in January 1903,

For the defendants it was submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit and that the material allegations of the plaint were incorrect.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

DREYFUS REDIVIVUS.

THE "Action" publishes a statement according to which the inquiry undertaken by the Ministry of War in consequence of a vote on the Dreyfus case passed by the Chamber last June has led to the discovery of certain new facts which will lead to the "affaire" being reopened. It has been discovered (the "Action" says) that the famous "Canaille de D—" document in reality contained the initial P, not D. although Major Cuignet had affirmed that in the original the letter was D, and that it bore suspicious traces of erasure, a proces verbal signed by Major Cuignet and other officers bears out this statement. The affidavit is said to have been found among the archives of the Rue St. Dominique. On the other hand, it has been ascertained (says the "Action") that the copy of the artillery handbook found among the papers of Dreyfus does not correspond at all in regard to the number of the edition with the document given to Colonel Schwartzkoppen.—Reuter.

THE Russian Government is so alarmed at the increase of strikes that it has just despatched an official apostle of peace into the more unsettled centres of South and South-Western Russia, in the person of General Bogdanovitch, a member of M. von. Plehve's Departmental Council. He is furnished with an unlimited amount of official literature, in the shape of leaflets and brochures, all written by specially-chosen authors, for distribution among the workspeople and here and there among the literate peasants. During the dinner hours the General will address the artisans in the workshops and factories, and in the evenings in any large room or public hall which may be found convenient. General Bogdanovitch (says the "Standard's" correspondent) was picked out for this novel and extraordinary mission, chiefly on account of his rhetorical power.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

633-03—Wadia G and Co—Shapoorjee Pestonjee vs Maneck shaw Pestonji e

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul [illegible] and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

251-02—K D Shroff—Hurgovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Ratneshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.

417-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Morarji and another vs Kessawji Dewji and another—Madhavji V

191-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathurdas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Brono F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

832-03—Mulla and M—Virjee Bhojraj and another vs Bai Dhunbai widow.

585-03—Captain and V—Sorabjee Rustomjee Bottliwala vs Kaikooshroo M—Heeramanck

193-01—Muljee and D—Jaikorebai widow and others vs Hajee Cassum Moosajee and others—Nanu and H

380-03—Mulla and M—Bunsider Binjraj and another vs Sardarmal B betram and another

10-99—Madhowjee V—Pranjiwan Odhowjee and others vs Seewnarayen Shewdutri and others—Inperson.

381-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Jaira Bhoga and others vs Mochi Jewa Meghjee

570-03—Unwalla and P—Virchund Jeta and other vs Pinjara Oosman Ebrahim Hajee—R P Mehta

572-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Surojmal Chandoolal and others vs Govindlal Shricishon and others

577-03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Has sumbhoy Visram and others

580-03—Payne and Co—Manooralli Allabakbash vs Tyebally Shaik Abdool Hoosain and another—Mantri B and N

587-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gooildas Khooshalchund and others vs Nathumul Luxmonarayeh and another

637-03—Payne and Co—Bhimjee Bhowayn vs Hassumbhoy Visram and another

638-03—Payne and Co—Vulubdar Valjee vs Khimjee Mooljee —Thakurdas and Co

612-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Narondas Caujee vs Hassumbhoy Visram and others

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21-03—Inperson—Sheikh Mohedin vs Mahomed Hooshein Bhanatwalla—Inperson

27-03—Inperson—Modi Dwarka vs Mohanlal Hanuman and another

28-03—Inperson—Jamnabai widow vs Jadibai widow and another—Jamsetjee and R

20-03—Inperson—Ramjee Balajee and another vs Chatoorbhuj Moraree and others—Jehangir and S

26-03—Inperson—Bai Kaikore widow vs Gulab Maroo and another—S and M and D D Romer

29-03—Inperson—Mariambai widow vs Dadybai widow and another

31-03—Inperson—Mahomed Hajee Gunny vs Mariambai widow

32-03—In person—Govind Shadashiv vs Parasram Luxmon Nair—Balkrishna and R

33-03—In person—Keshavji Katcha vs Gangjee Shaojee—Madhowji and V.

34-03—In person—Keshowji Katchra vs Gangjee Shavjee—Madhw V

Undefended New Long Causes.

458-03—In person a pauper—Narsamabai widow vs Damodhurdas Rangildas and others

439-03—B Raghavaya Hariram Talaksi vs Madhavji Shivji and others

476-03—Inperson—A pauper vs Vithu Narayen vs Cashinath Govind and another

548-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Khatzabai widow vs Hajee Ganee Hajee Karreem and others

Long Causes.

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamid vs Moosa Hajee Nooranlia and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeal for hearing under Sec. 575 of Civil P. Code.

1254-775A-00—In person—Jehanghir Manekjee Cursetji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY

For Judgment.

74-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing vs Laljee Virjee—Chitnis M and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause

2-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—Part heard

For Examination of Witnesses

Thakurdas and Co—In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jairam Mills Co—Khimjee Jairam and others Petitioners—Daphtary and F

Commercial Cause

628-02—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Simbharam and others

Long Causes

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O

634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co

604-02—Payne and Co—Seedick Hoosein and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co

349-03—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co

523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallubai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer

633-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormasjee Jal—Jehangir and S

300-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulam Mahomed Gattay vs Mahomed Ebhrahim bin Mahomed Ismaal Makba and others—Sorabjee and J

168-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nawroji Jehangbir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangbir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K and Kanga and P—For postponement

510-92—Framji and D—Shaik Esa bin Khaliffa vs Hoossein Oomer Jamal and others—Payne and Co

753-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassam vs Fazal Peeroo Mahomed—Kanga and P

24-02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Visram and another—Unwalla and P

36-03—In person a pauper—Deoraj Nagsey vs Mulji Inderji and another—Bicknell M and M

572-00—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra Narwekar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and another—Smetham B and N—For Postponement

163-02—Little and Co—Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoossein Tyabally—Framji and D

795 01—Balkrishna V N and K—Rangoobai Widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyabjee D and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November.

1. Lieut-Col Louis P Russell, having returned from leave resumes command of the Corps from this date.
2. A meeting of the B. V. A. Carbine Association will be held at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Monday the 16th instant, at 6-45 p. m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.
3. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Dress.—Mess dress or Uniform.
4. Members requiring tickets for the Prize Distribution can obtain them on application at the Corps Club, and Fort Head-Quarters to-day.
5. There will be a meeting of members and others interested in the Electric Coy in the Town Hall Compound on Thursday next 13th inst., at 6-30 p. m.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th November.

1 Regimental Order No 3 of 9th instant is hereby cancelled. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Thursday evening next.

2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5-15 p. m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes—Side Arms to be worn.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "I" Company from this date:—

No. 4518 Corpl E Sharp to be Sergt vice Fern transferred

No. 5029 Lce Corpl V Hildreth to be Lce Sergt vice Connell resigned

No. 4932 Lce Corpl W Garriock to be Corpl vice Sharp promoted

No. 5218 Cadet L McClumpha to be Corpl vice Winckler resigned

Cadet No 5133 Cadet R Higgins to be Corpl vice Hepworth reverted to Bugler

No 5192 Cadet N Essai to be Lce Corpl vice Hildreth promoted

No 5169 Cadet H D'Silva to be Lce Corpl vice Garriock promoted

No 5159 Cadet C Shepherd to be Lce Corpl vice Flynn resigned

4 No 3992 Sergt E R Fern "I" Coy is transferred to "G" Company in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 5667 Vol J M Richardson; No 5681 Vol G Oakle; No 5669 Vol W O'Conner; and No 5670 Vol J Brown.

6 Lieut F E Hardcastle having returned from leave of absence assumes Command of "L" Company from this date.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Fatrring don Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

PROFITABLE PIETY.

Like the rest of the host of spurious prophets, "Messiahs," or whatever other monstrous title they arrogate to themselves, Dr. Dowie, whose campaign in New York has had such mortifying results, makes a fat living out of his faith-healing and kindred quackeries. There never was one of his cult who did not. History teaches that in any land, and in any society, a man has but to expound a doctrine sufficiently weird, and take to himself some title sufficiently near the blasphemous, to find followers enough to secure him for the rest of his life in the enjoyment of the best of good cheer. It has been so ever since the dawn of the Christian era, and apparently will continue as long as credulity finds a place in the human composition. It was but the other day that the "Agapemonities" were proving afresh this well established fact; precious Brother Prince had previously afforded opportunity for an equally edifying spectacle.

CREDULITY'S PENALITY.

As a rule it is the flock that suffers; the pastor generally displaying a heroic disregard for his followers' trials. At times the chief malefactor is caught in his own net. One such was an Arab Messiah who, to convince the world that things were what they seemed to him, invited an executioner to cut off his head. The executioner did as he was asked, and the world was one impostor the fewer. The pledge that he had given that he would arise when decapitated, needless to say, was not redeemed. Oliver Cromwell took a simple way of testing the saying of a prophet of his era. He had him well whipped and put in the stocks. As soon as he was well and able the victim confessed himself the rogue he was. But more frequently it happens that it is the sinner himself who escapes; the believers who pay the penalty; as, for example, those simpletons who threw themselves into the Red Sea believing that another Moses had arisen to aid them to a dry passage.

MANY "MESSIAHS."

It is interesting to note how often the Jews have been deceived into acceptance of false Messiahs. The most remarkable of these was Sabbathai Zebi, who conducted his operations in Turkey. In the course of his campaign he exerted an enormous influence throughout the East, as well as in Germany and Poland; made his brothers Kings of Judah and Israel and contented himself with the title of King of Kings of the Earth. Treasure poured in upon him from all parts; young men and maidens prophesied before him; the Jews refused to till their fields, saying, "Our Messiah is come." This merry gentleman, as soon as danger threatened, turned Mahommedan, and left his devotees to shift for themselves. But to the faithful, a series of "re-incarnations" appeared from time to time, and Judaism paid toll for its beliefs for the next two and a half centuries. Indeed, the Chasidim battening upon the starvelings of Russia to-day, is the lineal descendant of the "Messiah" of the early part of the seventeenth century.

RIVAL DIVINITIES.

When the creature Piggott last year scattered his handbills like snowflakes, declaring himself the Lord Jesus, the Lord of the Whole Earth, and alive for evermore, some of his disciples, either through malice or accident, sent copies to another Messiah none other than Murza Ghulam Ahmad, of Lahore. This aroused the indignation of that worthy man, who promptly had a great counterblast prepared and disseminated throughout Britain and America, declaring that he had been commanded by God to warn the head of the Abode of Love of the fearful fate that awaits him. For this the Indian Messiah, who declares himself none other than the spirit and character of Christ, and the head of a hundred thousand followers avers that Mr. Piggott shall die, and so prove that he of India is what he says he is. If I die before Mr. Piggott, he adds, I am not the true Messiah, nor am I from God. With a care that would do credit to an insurance company's actuary, he calculates the odds, and finds that; being fifteen years the senior of the Agapemonite; he has made a good sporting wager and now both are wishing that the other soon may die.

THE RISING OF THE CURTAIN.

The proposal to take high tea now and again to enable one to be in his place at the theatre by half-past seven in the evening is an astonishing one to many of the present generation. To the grandparents of present-day playgoers the hour suggested would have seemed unduly late. Of the nineteen theatres at present catering for popular favour in London seven raise their curtains at seven o'clock, three commence a quarter of an hour later, and five at 8.30 one each at 8.25 and 8.55, and two at nine o'clock. In these later ones there is, of course, a curtain-raiser but that which one goes to see is the play commencing at the hour named. Our predecessors were content to take their evening meal early enough to admit of their being in their seats for the first act, which commenced at half-past six. We shall never go back to that hour, improved locomotion affording the playgoer so much greater a margin; but nevertheless the man who has a train to catch after the performance may find himself in sympathy with Mr. Pinero's suggestion.

BUSKIN AND BUCKLER.

Not that in old time they kept ever to the scheduled time. During the days when an invasion of England was on the cards, and the theatres were made the media of the most fervidly patriotic displays, the actors had occasionally to beg the indulgence of their patrons. Instead of the "back in half an hour" notice which the clerkless advocate posts upon his door, they had to hoist the signal, "drilling with the Volunteers." The actors almost to a man added the bearing of arms to their responsibilities, and no man grumbled when he found that he had appeared an hour or so too early at the theatre. But there were other occasions upon which departure from the early hour rule was made. In the first discoverable record of a "fashionable night," when the "Fatal Marriage" was being played "by particular desire of several Ladies of Quality," there occurs mention of the fact, that "By desire the play is not to begin till nine o'clock, by reason of the heat of the weather—nor the house to be opened till eight."

ROYALTY AND THE STAGE.

This matter of the time at which a performance shall commence would at one period have aroused the fiercest controversy. George II. was booted at Drury Lane for a late arrival. He pulled out his watch, looked at it with an air of concern, and made a profound bow of apology. The public of those and earlier days was accustomed to approach very near to Royalty in matters dramatic. Evelyn notes that the ladies Mary and Anne, afterwards Queens of England, played in "Calisto, or the Chaste Nymph," and grumbles at "people giving money to come in, which was very scandalous, and never so before at Court diversions." Queen Caroline, at a Royal Drawing Room, sold tickets for the benefit of Mottley, delivering the vouchers on the spot in return for gold.

"FIRE THE HOUSE."

When the pit was rendezvous of the gallants about town, and the gallery devoted to their servants, the poor manager had a perilous time. The stage was made part of the auditorium. A drunken buck would reel across the footlights in the middle of an important scene, be pulled up by an actor or the manager; swords would out, and a running fight be maintained until the intruders were rushed into the street; then the house would be stormed from the front, the interior of the theatre demolished, and the popular cry "Fire the house?" be acted upon to the best of the rioters' ability. The presence of Royalty was no deterrent; often it was quite the reverse, and in times of political strife, the audience, seizing upon a point in the play, would make that a pretext for a demonstration. Or a player would not be successful, or too successful for the taste of his rivals. No matter, the riot was sure to come The King would head the clamour with his own remarks at times. "What sorry stuff the greater part of this Shakespeare is," quoth the discerning George III. And with judgments as profound he would egg on a mob to mutiny. The authors were as bad; they would sit in a box within sight of the house, and acclaim or denounce the players as the fit moved them, staid old Sam Johnson not the least active of them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is commonly said that people take more food than is good for them, and a scientific investigation of the matter is going on at New Haven, Connecticut. Professor Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School, states that with the aid of the War Department, twenty men from the Hospital Corps of the Army have been lent for the experiments. They will reside in the same house for about nine months in all. The object of the experiments is to determine the smallest amount of proteid and albuminous food required for health and strength under ordinary conditions of life, and whether physiological economy in diet cannot be practised to the distinct betterment of the body and without loss of strength or vigour.

While studying the effects of violet and ultra-violet rays on plants, Dr. James Weir discovered that they had a singular effect on the common field poppy and on the rarer perennial (Iceland) poppy. Flowers cut from these plants and their stems put in fresh water, withered under the rays. When they were protected from the rays by a screen of red or yellow paper, the blossom did not wilt. When kept in diffused daylight or electric light for over 14 hours they lost their power of coming to life again.

A poppy which has been once wilted and resuscitated will keep unaffected in the direct rays of the sun. The process appears analogous to the effect of violet and ultra-violet rays on the skin. A first exposure causes blisters, &c., but on recovery a second exposure has no effect. The skin has become immune, "a fact which may account for some of Dr. Finsen's failures.' Microscopic examination shows that these rays produce marked physical changes in the cut stem foliage, and flower. The effect of the rays on the cell is instantaneous. It shrinks, and protoplasm gathers round the nucleus. Circulation in the veins and capillaries is checked, and finally stopped in two or three hours. Cell movement also ceases, and the structure presents every appearance of death. Indigo, cosin, and cochineal, and a microscope are all that is required.

M. Obalski, of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, has arrived at the Yukon, on the boundary of Alaska (latitude 64 degrees, 30 minutes; longitude), 149 degrees, and finds the country to contain much gold, but the prospectors endure great hardships owing to its frozen and lifeless character. They have to mine through deep beds of quaternary rocks formed of mud and sand. These frozen beds, like those of Siberia, enclose many bones of large mammals, such as the musk ox, the bison, eland, deer, and horses. From this fact and the observations of other travellers it appears that at some early period, but long after man existed, the climate of the Arctic regions was milder than it is now, and a region of grassy steppes preceded that of the actual mossy tundras.

The clinical thermometer being suspected of carrying germs of disease in the graduations on the glass, Stini has described to the Societe Therapeutique a simple pocket-case for it containing a sterilising solution. The tube is enclosed in a close-fitting case of metal, perforatrd with holes letting the solution, which is contained in a larger case, reach it.

It is remarked that even in countries where alcoholism is denounced, the mortality from it, as given by statistics, is low, apparently because the cause of death is not exactly declared. Professor Mahaim, of the University of Lausanne, drew attention to the matter in the Congress of Brussels, and proposed a method of certifying the cause of death which would give exact statistics, while respecting private feelings. In Switzerland it is already done by certificates bearing numbers, and to indentify the person corresponding to the number requires a long research The plan has been in use fifteen years in the towns and two years in the country and given satisfaction. It appears that 1-2 per cent, of the deaths (male subjects over 20 years) are caused by dilirium tremens. Alcoholism alone, acute or chronic, is the cause of 3 per cent, of the deaths.

The red and blue colours of many flowers is due to a pigment called amthyocin occurring in the cell sap. Mr. Ischimura, in the Journal of the College of Science, Tokio, finds that it is a tannin, or derived from tannin, and that light is necessary for its formation.

Messrs. Darbishire and Stanford, of the Oxford Geographical Institute, have issued a series of outline or "Autograph Maps" giving the lines of coasts and rivers and principal features of the hills by a scheme of shading. They are printed in dull brown, and are considered a valuable addition to means of teaching geography.

According to Mr. Russell, the aspect of the constellations 5,000 years hence will be much the same as it is now. Sirius, however, will be two degrees more south, and there will be changes in Arcturus and the Centaur.

Wine and milk tend to absorb the odours of substances near them. It is not so well-known that grapes also take up odours in this way. The Journal of the Society of Horticulture of Brussels states that grapes at Geisenheim acquired an odour of creosote, which persisted in the wine made from them. A still more disagreeable case is that of grapes which caught the odours of decomposing offal from a slaughtering house The smell of rotting seaweed gets into grapes and wine in some parts of France. The seaweed is used as manure, and the odour in this case appears to get into the grapes by the roots of the vine.

A sand worm of the French coasts of the Channel and Atlantic seems to have a sense of time. Mr. Behn, in a note to the Academic des Sciences, Paris, says that the worm known as "convoluta," makes green spots on the sand at low tide and disappears when the tide rises. Strange to say, it was found to go through the like manœuvres in an aquarium during the fourteen days of observation.

A floating university is a new American project having President Roosevelt as a patron. A vessel of 2,000 tons will take the students on a voyage of 12,000 miles. They will go through courses of the classics, foreign languages, history, and political economy They will also acquire a knowledge of economical and commercial matters by actual observation. Languages and history will be studied in the countries associated with them.

Mosquitoes, according to M. De Launoy, are a veritable plague to the gold miners of Alaska. The insect does not cause malaria fever there, and is more easily caught or killed. During the brief summer it swarms in the marshes and woods of the Yukon, and the islands of the Behring Sea. The miners of Alaska have adopted a new style of head-gear—namely, a hat of linen and gauze, something like a bobbin, which covers all the face and neck.

The "Lancet" thus closes a vigorous indictment of the prevalent fraud of substitution in commercial life:—A few days ago we had occasion to examine a piece of silk that formed the sleeve of a blouse which set up an acute irritation o the skin. Analysis disclosed that the material was loaded with no less than 40 per cent. of mineral matter, consisting, as further examination showed, of the oxides of aluminium and tin, with distinct traces of arsenic. Thus nearly half of the weightiness of this 'silk' was due to metallic oxides. Is it wonderful that such a material worn next the skin should set up irritation? When is the scandal of substitution—which is but a mild word for fraud—in such cases as we have quoted going to be adequately checked by the State? At present the evil is growing apace; discussion about it soon subsides, and nothing is done. If it be true that English trade is going to the dogs we think that we can find at least one reason for this decline. To be candid, there is far too much dishonesty about it.

In an article on the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty signed on the 14th inst., the "Novoe Vremya" to-day says:—The advocates of an Anglo-French rapprochement are naturally of opinion that this act consummates a victory for the idea animating them. It is, however, we venture to think, otherwise. Is it not quite clear that all the deputations bored the professional diplomatists with their speeches, memorials, and memoranda to such a degree that Lord Landowne and M. Cambon finally permitted themselves a little joke, and in order to please the advocates of a rapprochement signed the convention? In this way the famous convention was accomplished.

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Mr. C. F. Morsner, French Hoek, Paarl Div., Cape Colony, says, "Since 1885 I have always kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in stock and had a good sale for it. I myself suffered severely from liver complaint, and after using a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup was quite cured."

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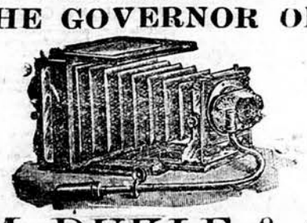


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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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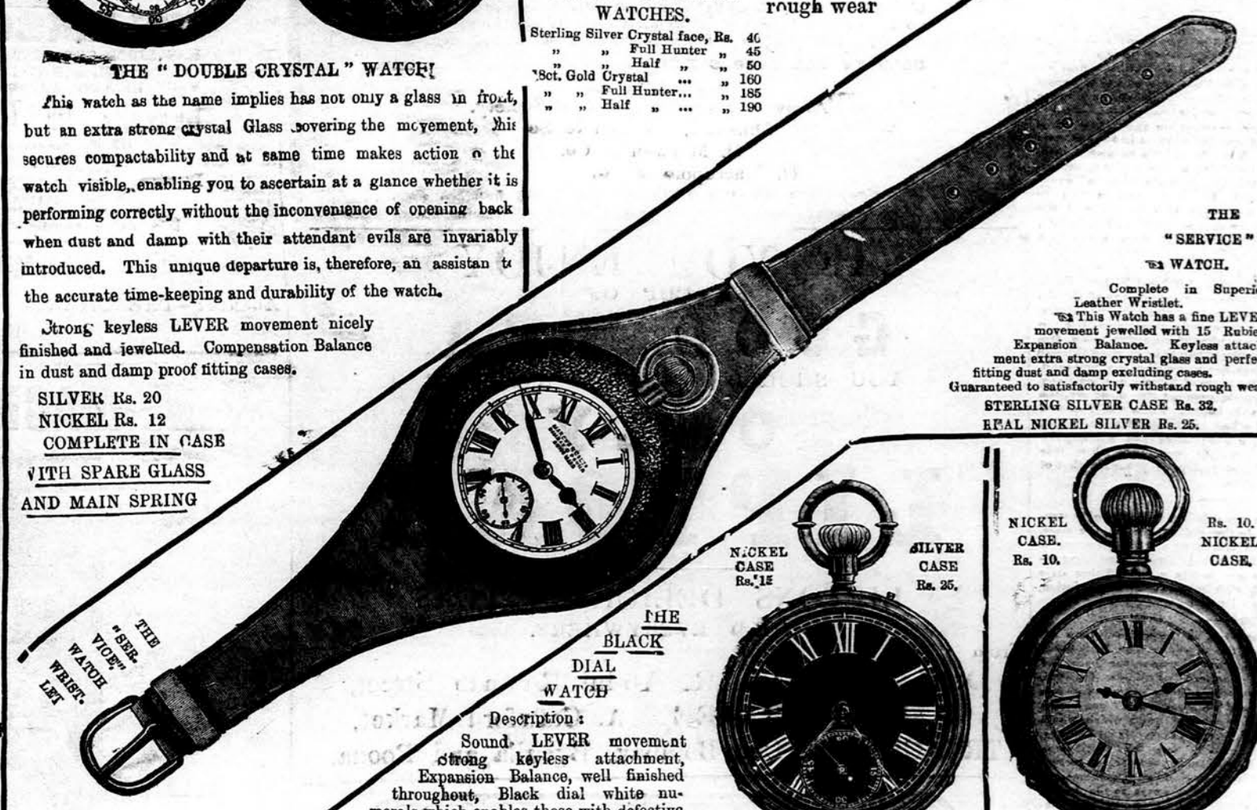
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